The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. VIII. QU'APPELLE, N.W.T., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1892. No. 9.

WINNIPEG.

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As our stock is well assorted we are sure we can please you.

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Is Published every Thursday

At THE PROGRESS Printing Office: in the Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, Canada.

The rates for our advertising space by contract are as follows:

	One week.	One month.	Three months.	One year.
One column	$6 00	$ 8 00	$15 00	$60 00
Half column	4 00	6 00	12 00	40 00
Quarter column	3 00	5 00	8 00	30 00
Three inches	2 00	4 00	7 00	25 00
Two inches	1 50	3 00	5 00	20 00

Business cards $1 00 per month payable quarterly

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Business locals, 50 cents for first twenty-five words, 2 cents for each additional word.

The publisher reserves the right to refuse to insert advertisements of a questionable or objectionable character.

Subscription price; $1.00 per annum, invariably in advance; single copies 5 cents.

A liberal commission will be allowed to parties who are willing to act as agents for us. Write for terms.

Address,

THE PROGRESS PRINTING CO., Qu'Appelle, Assin.

A. C. PATERSON, Manager.

THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1892.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The third session of the second North-West Assembly was opened at the Parliament Buildings, Regina, on Wednesday last. The Territorial Judges attended the opening ceremony, and a number of ladies were also present.

Mr. J. H. Ross was again elected Speaker on the motion of Mr. Page, seconded by Mr. Magrath.

Mr. Ross acknowledged the honor conferred upon him, and the appointment met with the approval of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor.

His Hon. then read the following speech:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

In opening the third session of the present Legislature, I have to congratulate you upon the abundant harvest which has again this year been vouchsafed to the Territories.

The quality of our grain has more than realized the most sanguine expectations and the standard of wheat grown in the Territories is now in a remarkable manner attracting the attention of the markets of the world.

The stock raising industry, in the west and elsewhere, is, I am pleased to notice, meeting with a no less degree of prosperity.

Since the prorogation of the second session of the present Legislature, the construction of a railway from Calgary to Macleod has been completed; a line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has reached the coal fields in the Souris District, where the new town of Estevan, the destined centre of a great mining population, has so rapidly sprung into existence; work has also been commenced and is being pushed forward with activity upon the line entering the Territories in the south east, which will join the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and thus open up a highly important transcontinental route between the Mississippi Valley and the Coast of the Pacific.

The importance of these new lines of railway in developing the country and placing the settlers in close proximity to available markets can hardly be overestimated.

I notice, with much satisfaction, the establishment of a Dairymen's Association for the Territories, which took place at Regina some months ago. This association is composed of men from all parts of the Territories, and its object is to stimulate an industry, whose development must necessarily prove of great benefit to our farmers. The association naturally expects that its efforts will meet with encouragement at the hands of the Assembly.

I will cause the public accounts to be laid before you without delay.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

It will be my duty to communicate to you forthwith certain Orders of the Honorable the Privy Council of Canada, and other documents, which I have received from the Department of State, in reference to the Ordinances of 1891-2, amongst which will especially be found a report made by the Honorable the Minister of Justice to His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council upon Ordinance No. 1 of 1891-92, intituled "An Ordinance respecting the Executive Government of the Territories."

Your attention is invited to the early consideration of this report of the Minister, and to the necessity for such legislation as you may adopt, in reference to its important subject matter, being kept strictly within the letter and spirit of the Dominion Statutes.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I now leave you to the discharge of your responsible duties as Members of the Legislature and representatives of the varied interests of the people of these vast Territories.

May your deliberations be conducted with that spirit of moderation, wisdom and concord so essential to the interests of our common country.

It was then announced to the House by Mr. Speaker that during the recess a vacancy had been caused by the death of the member for Wallace, and Mr. Frederick Robert Insinger had been duly elected to represent the constituency.

Mr. Haultain introduced Mr. Insinger and he took his seat.

Mr. Cayley moved for leave to introduce a bill to be intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Marriage Ordinance." Carried.

A similar motion was made by Mr. Mowat respecting the School Ordinance.

Copies of documents received by the Lieutenant-Governor from the Department of State, in relation to the Ordinances of 1891-2 were produced and read. The most important of these is that of the Minister of Justice in relation to the Ordinance of the Assembly respecting the powers and duties of the Executive.

Mr. Cayley announced the resignation of the Executive.

It was moved by Mr. Cayley that the speech be considered on Friday. Mr. Cayley also moved for the usual standing committees.

The House then adjourned.

The session on Thursday the 8th was not a long one. Several of the members produced notices of bills introduced last session which prorogation prevented being fully dealt with.

Mr. Cayley moved a resolution of condolence with the widow of Mr. Reaman. This was seconded by Mr. Haultain and carried.

The School Bill was read a second time and referred to Committee of the Whole. After considering some of the clauses the Committee reported progress.

Mr. Mowat explained that the bill was the same as the one considered last session. The contentional clauses were not reached.

Mr. Insinger, the new member for Wallace, took part in the discussion on the School Bill.

There was only routine business transacted on Friday, the 9th. A number of bills were given a first reading.

The School Bill was discussed in committee, but no important changes were made.

On Saturday, the 10th, the reply to the address of the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the Assembly was presented and passed through its different stages in a few minutes. Mr. Cayley was the chairmen of the committee that drafted the reply and Mr Haultain on its being referred to Committee of the Whole, moved that it be adopted without amendment. This was readily agreed to by the whole House.

After the introduction of two or three bill of minor importance, the House resumed Committee of the Whole on the School Bill and good progress was made, the clauses to which some of the members took exception having been modified last session. Messrs. Oliver, Clinkskill, Haultain, Page, Dill, Davidson and Betts are taking great interest in the measure, and endeavoring to make it as complete as possible.

Mr. Dill introduced a bill respecting public property.

Mr. Mowat introduced a bill to regulate the practice of dentistry.

Mr. Haultain moved the adjournment and proposed an informal meeting of the house to consider the position of the Executive.

There was a busy session of the House on Monday. Oliver's Ballot Bill was the most important of nine which were read a second time.

The bill to make uniform the assessment of railways was introduced by Haultain and passed through its second reading.

Mr. Haultain moved, seconded by Mr. Tweed, that a committee of four be appointed to advise the Lieut.-Governor relative to the expenditure of territorial funds and such portion of the Federal grant as is authorized to be expended upon the advice of the Assembly. The motion was carried unanimously.

On Tuesday Mr. Campbell proposed, seconded by Mr. Insinger, that Messrs. Haultain, Neff, Tweed and Mitchell be a committee to advise His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in relation to the expenditure of territorial funds and such portion of any moneys appropriated by the Parliament of Canada for the Territories as the Lieutenant-Governor is authorized to expend by and with the advice of the Legislative Assembly or any committee thereof.

It was moved in amendment by Mr. Clinkskill, seconded by Mr. Betts, that in the formation of a committee under Chapter 22 of 1891, section 6, sub-section 12, it should be composed so that representation shall be given to both parties that have recently existed in this Assembly.

SPEECH BY OUR MEMBER.

In reference to the above subject Mr. Davidson made the following remarks:—

Mr. Speaker, I must express my surprise at the resolution moved by the hon. member for Whitewood. I was led to believe that gentleman was in favor of discontinuing past grievances; was willing to lend his assistance in every way to allay all feelings that might exist between the two parties in this House. I say surprised. Yes, Mr. Speaker, more than surprised to find that he is the first to introduce a resolution which, if carried, will take us back to where we were six months ago. I was of opinion that when we were invited to hold a caucus of the whole House that it was for the purpose of uniting both parties, and formulating some scheme whereby the interests of the country would receive our individual attention. But, Sir, I can easily see the whole object. That of position and personal gain seems to be the all important point with those gentlemen. I must say that I had hoped to see a different state of affairs exist. We, Sir, have shown that we were willing to bury the hatchet, and devote our united energies in the interest of the people who sent us here, but before we get right down to work the hon. member, the mover of this resolution, shakes the red flag in our face. Had those gentlemen left self interest out of the question and asked this House to select a committee which would represent the different views in the House, thereby uniting the parties and selecting a committee having the confidence of the whole Assembly, I think it would have been a much wiser course to have taken. No, such is not the case, but we are asked to elect a committee composed of the same material who occupied those benches previous to the last session, and who have already been condemned by this House; men who must know that they do not enjoy the confidence of a sufficient number of this House to warrant them in accepting the position. When these gentlemen first took office everything was smooth sailing, and there was a disposition on the part of the members to give them a fair and liberal support, but when we returned six months later and found that they had failed to inaugurate any policy, had failed to initiate any legislation, then, and not until then, did they lose the confidence of the House. It may be claimed that this was not part of their duty; I believe the honorable the leader of that committee has stated so. Now, Sir, in order to show that that was not the opinion of this House, I will read from a memorial passed on the 21st of Nov., 1889. "That there is no permanent responsible body, whose business it is to prepare legislation for the consideration of this Assembly, and in consequence its legislative functions cannot be satisfactorily performed, for instance the Assembly has had to present an humble address to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor praying that he may be pleased to appoint a commission to draft during the recess, certain measures deemed advisable by the Assembly—measures which it should be the duty of a Legislative government to submit." Now, Sir, those gentlemen failed in both those schemes, and I claim we want active men, men who will be alive to the interests of this vast country of ours. So far as I am concerned I am not here as the follower of any party, but here in the interests of the people who sent me. I will not lose any time in caucusing in order to give those gentlemen any opposition, but will devote my time in the promotion of the work now before us. Reference has been made to the School Ordinance. So far as the school question is concerned I wish this House to distinctly understand that I am strongly in favor of National Schools. I am opposed to the separate school system, and believe that other members of this House are equally as strong on this question as those members who composed that committee. I would not refer to this question had I not been reported as a supporter of separate schools, which I now wish to give an emphatic denial. I have at all times favored the National School System and feel as strong on that point as ever I did.

QUARREL THAT RESULTED FATALLY.

A serious stabbing affray occurred about twelve miles from Melita on the 11th inst. It resulted from a quarrel between two farmers, Henry Vaughan and Arthur Randall. Vaughan was shooting rabbits on the Randall farm about 10 o'clock, when he was accosted by Randall and ordered off the place. This led to an exchange of hot words, during which Vaughan drew his jackknife and seriously wounded Arthur Randall and fatally wounded the latter's brother George, who had joined the party after the quarrel had commenced. George Randall was stabbed several times and death was almost instantaneous. Arthur Randall lies in a precarious condition. Vaughan afterwards gave himself over to Constable Dodds.

THE NEW CABINET.

The members of the new Dominion Government were sworn in on Wednesday last as follows:

First Minister, Minister of Justice and Attorney-General—Sir John Thompson.

Minister of Trade and Commerce—Hon. Mackenzie Bowell.

Postmaster-General—Sir Adolphe P. Caron.

Secretary of State—Hon. John Costigan.

Minister of Finance—Hon. Geo. E. Foster.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries—Hon. C. H. Tupper.

Minister of railways and canals—Hon. John Haggart.

Minister of Public Works—Hon. J. A. Ouimet.

Minister of Militia—Hon. J. C. Patterson.

Minister of the Interior.—Hon. T. M. Daly.

Minister of Agriculture—Hon. A. R. Angers.

President of the Privy Council—Hon. W. B. Ives.

Without portfolio—Hon. Frank Smith.

Without portfolio—Hon. John Carling.

Solicitor-General of Canada—Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C.

Comptroller of Customs—Mr. N. Clarke Wallace.

Comptroller of Inland Revenue—Mr. J. F. Wood.

The ceremony of swearing in the new ministers took place Wednesday afternoon. They were all summoned to be present in the privy council chamber. The new members of the cabinet, Angers and Ives, were present and took the oath of allegiance as privy councillors and that office. Curran, Wood and Wallace took the oath of allegiance and office, not being called to privy council. The members of the Abbott ministry being privy councillors already merely took the oath of allegiance and the oath of office. The swearing in ceremony was performed in the Governor-General's office adjoining the privy council.

After the first meeting of the new ministry writs were issued for elections in West York, Brockville, Montreal Centre and Sherbrooke, caused by the admission of Wallace, Wood, Curran and Ives into administration. Nominations take place on the 21st, polling the 28th.

THE REPORT OF SCHOOL INSPECTOR ROTHWELL.

The following impressions of Inspector Rothwell on his visit to our school last week are found in the visitors' book, addressed to the Trustees of Qu'Appelle Public Protestant School.

"It is a pleasure to congratulate you on the improvements in your school building and the general condition of the school. The order, classification and general discipline of the school is all that could be desired. This, as you know, is due to the plans, forethought and oversight of the Principal.

In the highest department there are enrolled 37, in actual attendance 37, and present 33. The attendance is regular. The earnestness and energy of the pupils were quite marked. In all their lessons they answered well, especially well in Euclid and Algebra. The teaching here is of a high order.

In the lowest department there are enrolled 69, in actual attendance 48, and present 43. The attendance here is fairly regular for young children. The teaching is thorough and according to modern methods. In reading, spelling, meaning of reading selections, and writing the children are doing well.

One feature, quite observable in both departments, is especially worthy of mention. The children seem to have a fond affection for their teachers. That is, they spend six hours each day with their affections warmly exercised and consequently growing, and consequently the opposite feelings withering for want of exercise. That is, their higher faculties increased, their lower, or evil ones, decreased. This can scarcely be too highly estimated.

Again, I congratulate you on the excellent condition of your school.

WILLIAM ROTHWELL,
Inspector."

—The Toronto *Empire*, commenting on the importance of the new and almost daily announcements of coal discoveries in the North-West, which it considers can hardly be over estimated, says, "Coal up in those great regions represents not only a cheerful fireside, steam power and electric light, but possibilities of manufacture. One of the few obstacles to emigration is thus removed."

FINAL CROP REPORTS.

Ontario's Harvest Was, on the Whole, Satisfactory.

Fall Wheat a Good Crop—Decline of Barley in Quantity and Quality—The two-rowed Scarcely Heard of—Potatoes Greatest Failure of the Year—Fall Sowing Record.

The forty-third bulletin of the Ontario bureau of industries has been issued. Speaking of the crops in general, the bulletin reports that in August attention was drawn to the fact that the yields of grain then given were "based upon observation in the field." We also stated, "It is greatly to be feared that more exact determinations made subsequently will prove the estimated yields of grain in this bulletin too high, rather than too low." We were correct. The result of threshing given in this bulletin shows yields very much lower than those given in August. Fall wheat is only 6 per cent. below our previous estimate, and still remains as one of the most successful crops of the year, having averaged 21.2 bushels per acre. Spring wheat has turned out very poor, yielding 12.7 bushels per acre. From no part of the province have we received any very favorable reports. Barley is under the average in yield, and the quality of the whole is not first class. It has been a poor season for two-rowed barley, and very little has been said in its favor. Oats, although over ten million bushels less in quantity than last year, are still above the average in total yield. Rye has done fairly well. Peas are under the average; the "bugs" have been unusually destructive, but the increased acreage has brought up the total yield to a fair amount. Unfortunately, many of the earlier indications of good crops have proven misleading, and we are compelled to admit that the yield of farm produce this past year has been disappointing. For best to poorest we may average the crops:—Hay and clover, fall wheat, roots, oats, buckwheat, rye, barley, corn, peas, spring wheat, potatoes.

Corn—The past season was less favorable for corn than 1891. The crop was planted late owing to spring rains, and the early growth was retarded, though the late growth was satisfactory. The result is that there is a limited crop of seed corn, but it is of fair quality. Corn on low land was slightly touched by frost in many districts. The acreage of corn planted was greater than in the preceding year, and the amount of corn produced for fodder only 10.38 tons per acre.

Beans—Owing to late planting and drouth of midsummer the crop is limited in acreage and light in quality.

Buckwheat—This crop has turned out fairly well, in some sections extra well. It has been somewhat extensively used. It has been somewhat extensively produced in the Lake Ontario district, with good yields. Very little injury from early frosts is reported.

Roots—Rain, drouth and rot, in the order named, have been playing havoc with potatoes. Owing to early rains much late planting and replanting had to be done, and later on the exceedingly dry weather prevailing prevented a normal development of the tubers. There are consequently many small potatoes. Rot has appeared in almost every locality, and in some instances farmers have left their potatoes undug as not being worth the trouble. Odd fields on high, well-drained sandy soils have done well, but there are not many such. Several correspondents say that there will not be enough potatoes for seed in their neighborhoods. Owing to the tendency to rot in cellar and in pit the average yield per acre presented in the table must be discounted to a considerable degree. Mangles and carrots were each reported in good condition generally, but correspondents do not say so much regarding these crops as in the former years. The planting of turnips was delayed by rains, but apart from injury from "caterpillars" in some quarters and a tendency to become "rooty" on low lands, the crop is considered to be in a fair condition. The storing of turnips was not completed when correspondents wrote and operations were then interfered with by broken weather.

Fruit and fruit trees—With the exception of the cherry and the plum, which are being rapidly thinned out by black-knot, fruit trees appear to be healthy, and have suffered but little from blight or storms. The curculio has also helped to keep down the yield of plums. The reports on apples show a great variation in different localities. The yield was light in most of the Lake Erie counties and also in Lambton, but in Huron, Bruce, Grey and Simcoe and several of the West Midland, Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties a surplus was reported. Prices for selected apples were from $1.25 to $1.50 per barrel, though farmers were selling as low as 25 cents a bag in several quarters. There appear to be too many fall or early apples grown. Unless packers have been very careful Ontario apples will hardly keep up their reputation this year for first-class appearance and quality.

Clover seed—The crop of red clover seed will not be up to the average of past years or equal to what the growth of the plant indicated.

Pastures and live stock—Live stock came off the grass in pretty good condition, although here and there reported a trifle thin. Cattle do not appear to have suffered from any serious complaint, save that in several counties, but more particularly in the Lake Huron and West Midland groups, the "horn fly" was very annoying. Favorable words only were heard concerning sheep. An unusually large number of hogs were sold on foot during the fall.

The dairy—The season has been a fair one for the dairy, pastures generally being in good condition, and the flow of milk being pretty steady. Cheese factories have been well patronised on the whole, although the cheese industry appears to be declining in favour in the Lake Erie district. Butter making appears to have taken an onward stride during the year, and the revival in this branch of dairying has been ascribed by several correspondents to the practical experimental work of the travelling dairies.

Area and yield of field crops—The following revised statistics of the crops have been compiled from careful estimates, based upon actual results, each in his own locality, by nearly 1,400 correspondents in all parts of the province:—

Crops	Bushels.	Yield per acre.
Fall wheat	20,492,497	21.2
Spring wheat	8,290,395	12.7
Barley	12,274,378	24.6
Oats	64,758,053	34.8
Rye	1,177,822	15.7
Peas	14,494,430	18.7
Buckwheat	2,421,214	20.2
Beans	535,931	16.3
Potatoes	12,289,817	84.1
Mangle Wurzel	10,350,474	470.
Carrots	3,827,361	435.
Turnips	63,541,641	430.
	Tons.	
Hay and clover	4,384,838	1.74

The new fall wheat crop. Owing to the protracted harvesting of the spring-sown crops and varying conditions of weather, sowing of the new fall wheat crop was spread over a larger period of time than usual. Most of the sowing was done September 1st to 15th. The early sown looks better than the late sown. Although the growth has not been as heavy as might be desired, on the whole the condition is very good. Very little damage has been observed from any source. While it is difficult to accurately estimate the acreage, the reports indicate about the same acreage sown as last year; there may be a slight decrease.

Farm labor—Harvesting came so close upon haying that in many sections a scarcity of field help was experienced for a couple of weeks, but during the remainder of the season there was a sufficiency of farm labor, although skilled men are becoming rare. The continued emigration to the Canadian North-west and the American prairies led some correspondents to express the opinion that farm wages would rise in the near future, but others claim that the low prices ruling for farm produce will tend to lower wages. It is safe to infer, therefore, that there will be but little immediate change in the rates paid to agricultural laborers. Domestic servants are apparently scarcer than ever on the farm, urban life offering greater attractions to girls. The comments of correspondents upon the quality of male and female importations from the "homes" is decidedly more uncomplimentary than usual.

THE NEW NAVIGABLE RIVERS.

The Tana and Juba Rivers Shown to be Highways for Steamboats.

Commander F. G. Dundas of the British navy, who had been in the service of the Imperial British East Africa Company for two years, has returned to England after proving that the Tana and Juba rivers in East Africa are navigated by steamboats for a long distance. The Tana River has only recently been well mapped, and the upper course of the Juba is not yet known; and until Dundas made his journeys no one knew of the availibility of these rivers for navigation.

Last year Commander Dundas ascended the Tana River 360 miles to its extreme navigable point. He then left his little steamboat, the Kenia and led a caravan through a hitherto unexplored region of Mount Kenia, but failed to reach the summit, though he attempted to scale the mountain on its south side. He brought his steamer safely back down the river, notwithstanding the strong current, the very narrow and tortuous course of the stream and the thousands of snags which impeded his way. Last summer Dundas succeeded in crossing the bar at the mouth of Juba River, a little north of the Tana. When he had fairly entered the stream, the powerful Somali tribes who live along the river refused peremptorily to permit his vessel to ascend the river. Several days were spent in negotiations, and finally, with the aid of Mr. E. Berkeley, administrator-General of the Imperial East Africa Company, the opposition of the Somalis was overcome, and the steamer, early in July started up the river. Commander Dundas was the only European on board, and his venture seemed a hazardous one, for it was on this river, twenty-seven years ago, that Baron Von der Decken ascended a long distance inland and was finally killed by the natives with five of his white comrades, only two of the Europeans escaping down the river in a canoe.

Capt. Dundas succeeded in reaching Bar dera, 387 miles up the river. This is a town of the up-country Somalis. They were very averse to seeing a European, and when Capt. Dundas's little vessel came into sight the demonstrations of the natives were decidedly hostile. Capt. Dundas is blessed with plenty of patience and tact, and he had to draw heavily upon these resources. He assumed the most friendly attitude, and at last secured a conference with the chief men of the town, and finally all difficulties were overcome and peace was assured. The Somalis became quite friendly, and one of the sheiks with two chiefs went on board the steamer and ascended with Capt. Dundas twenty miles further, to the rapids where Von der Decken's steamer, the Guelph, was wrecked. The hull is still lying near the river banks with three rocks through her bottom. The cylinders and boilers are in position, and the funnel is standing with a tree growing up alongside it. Commander Dundas says the river is not navigable beyond the rapids where the Guelph was wrecked. The narrow channel there is full of rocks, and the current rushes through at a speed of seven miles an hour, and with a depth of not over three feet.

These two voyages of exploration are among the best things that the Imperial East Africa Company has done. Dundas has proved that the Tana and Juba rivers are navigable for more than 350 miles each, and that there is a probability of the development of a large and profitable trade. The rich and fertile lands of the Goosha district extend for over 100 miles along its banks. The land is nearly as carefully tilled as in Europe, and grows excellent crops of cotton, tobacco, and various kinds of grain. Above the navigable portion of the river is the great caravan trade route from the rich Boran country, which crosses the river at Bardera, the town reached by Commander Dundas. Caravans on this route bring large quantities of ivory and other produce to the river, and this traffic, Commander Dundas says, can easily be diverted to steamers, which would be a far less expensive method of transportation to the coast than by the camels now used.

A HUNTING EPISODE.

It Is Not Always Wise to Calculate on Appearances.

Detroit Free Press: "Speaking of hunting," said a hunter, "reminds me of a little fun I had some four or five years ago.

"Three of us, more or less sportsmen and all jolly fellows, were stopping at a small place on the eastern shore of Lake St. Clair. It was in November and the ducks were pretty thick. We had some great shooting that season, I can tell you.

"One day the landlord announced that a nephew of his, a young man just over from England, was coming up for a few weeks' sport, and he guessed we'd find him pretty near a dandy on the shoot.

"Well, pretty soon the young fellow arrived and our first glimpse of him decided everything. The boys said they didn't believe he had ever seen a wild duck, much less shot one.

"He was one of those swell hunters, all togged out in corduroy jacket and high top boots, with one of those patent reversible fore and aft caps, and a pair of eye glasses astride his nose. He showed us his gun, a double barreled pistol grip thing, and blowed a pile on its fine qualities and of the wonderful execution he could do with it. 'It came from England, ye know.'

"Would he go after ducks with us in the morning? 'O, yaas, he fancied' he would, though it wouldn't be much sport; he was accustomed to shooting woodcock, and ducks flew so beastly slow.

"Well, we fixed up things among ourselves that night. We picked out some of our oldest decoys and anchored them out in a bayou a short distance from shore, then turned in for the night.

"Our friend was up bright and early next morning and was anxious to show his skill. We made some excuse about not being quite ready, but told him that if he would go over to yonder bayou he might get a shot before breakfast. He put off with much splashing of paddles and great show of caution and was soon out of sight in the reeds. Allowing him time to reach our decoys we followed and soon heard the sharp bang! bang! of his gun. Before we could reach him we heard another double report. Exploding with laughter at the success of our scheme we hastened to the spot."

"Did he fill the decoys with lead?"

"No! Say, he had bagged four as pretty canvas backs as you ever saw."

Life would be merrier, if we were all satisfied.

Nineteen hundred Japanese are to establish a colony in Sinaloa, Mexico.

A novel way of illuminating a tunnel has been devised in Paris. Reflectors throw the light from many electric lamps sixteen feet above the rails to the sides of the tunnel, where it is again reflected by burnished tin, a soft and agreeable light. The trains automatically turn the current on and off in entering and leaving the tunnel.

A professional catcher in Pittsburg wagered ten dollars that he could catch any ball thrown to him, no matter how curved or swiftly it was sent. The person who bet with him paralyzed him by standing a young woman before him to pitch. She had never handled a ball before, but in three pitches she put so many curves to the ball that he has been almost cross-eyed ever since. He failed to be within ten feet of the sphere when it came in his direction.

BATTLE OF BUFFALO.

Fierce Fight for Supremacy Between the Rival Leaders.

Notable Contest Witnessed from a Hilltop by Interested Hunters—How the Bully of the Herd Settled a Presumptuous Antagonist—Terrific Shock of Hard Heads.

"It was the afternoon of a day in early summer, along in '59, when we found ourselves drifting in a boat down the Saskatchewan," remarked a tall, wiry gentleman, whose hair was sprinkled with gray. "The morning broke with a drizzling rain, out of a night that had been tempestuous, with a fierce gale, heavy thunder, and unusually terrific lightning. Gradually the rain stopped. Jack Lyman and myself got in the boat, and we had gone but a short distance when the clouds broke away, the sun shone forth, and the earth appeared glistening with a new beauty. Ours was an aimless trip. We had enough of hunting. We had a vague idea that we might meet some emigrants, at the fords some miles below, which, in the present swollen condition of the river, would be impassable. There they would be compelled to wait for the river to subside. Ahead of us appeared, high up on the bluffs, a clump of trees and bushes. As we drew near

A SUDDEN CAPRICE

seized us, and, shooting our boat up the shelving bank, we secured it and then climbed the steep embankment. We intended to knock around in the brush a little while and then resume our trip. A fine specimen of an eagle caught our eye perched high up on the dead bough of a tree.

Then our attention was directed toward a herd of buffalo coming from an opposite direction. We moved forward a little to get a better view of the herd when the eagle, unaware to us, spread his pinions, and when we looked again for him he was soaring at a safe distance from our rifles. We were on the leeward side of the herd and so safe from discovery if we took ordinary precaution among the trees. It was a fine spectacle which they presented, and what was more we were in just the mood to watch them. The land undulated but was covered for many acres with minuter undulations of dark brown shoulders slowly drifting toward us. We could hear the rasping sound which innumerable mouths made chopping the crisp grass. As we looked our ears caught a low, faint, rhythmical sound borne to us from afar. We listened intently. The sound grew more distinct, until we could recognize the thread of another herd of buffaloes coming from another direction.

"We skulked low through the undergrowth and came to the edge of the wooded patch just in time to see the van of this new herd surmounting a hill. The herd was evidently spending its force, having already run for miles. It came with a lessening speed, until it settled down to a comfortable walk. About the same time the two herds discovered each other. Our herd was at first

A LITTLE STARTLED.

But after a brief inspection of the approaching mass the work of clipping the grass of the prairies was resumed. The fresh arrivals came to a standstill and gazed at the thousands of their fellows, who evidently had pre empted those sections. Apparently they reached the conclusion that that region was common property, for they soon lowered their heads and began to shave the face of the earth of its green growths. The space separating the herds slowly lessened. The outermost fringes touched but a short distance from our point of observation. It was not like the fringes of a lady's dress coming in contact with the lace drapery of a window, I can assure you. Nothing so soft and sibilant as that. It was more like the fringes of freight engines coming in contact with each other when they approach with some momentum on the same track.

"Two powerful bulls had unwittingly found themselves in close proximity to each other, coming from either herd. Suddenly shooting up from the sides of the one whose herd was on the ground first, flumes of dirt made graceful curves in the air. They were the signals for hostilities to commence. The hoofs of the powerful beast were assisted by his small horns, which dug the sod and tossed bunches that settled out of the air in his shaggy mane. These beligerent demonstrations were responded to in quite as defiant a fashion by the late arrival. He, too, was an enormous affair. We noticed his unusual proportions of head. But his shoulders with their manes, were worth displaying to excite admiration and awe at their possibilities, if they could do nothing more.

"Unquestionably the two fellows regarded themselves as representative of their different herds, the one first on the ground viewing the other as an interloper, and he in his turn looking upon the former as reigning because no one had the spirit to contest his supremacy and show him where he belonged. They sidled up nearer each other, their heads all the while kept low to the ground, and their eyes, red with anger, rolling

IN FINE FURY.

This display of the preliminaries of battle drew the attention of an increasing number from either herd. At first they would look up, then recommence their eating, and then direct their attention more intensely as the combatants began to measure their strength more closely. And when the fight was on they became quite absorbed in the varying fortunes of the struggle.

"At last the two huge fellows, after a good deal of circumlocution, made the grand rush. I reckon it would be your everlasting fortune if one of you college fellows who play football had the force to make the great rush which either one of these animals presented. The collision was straight and square. A crash of horns, a heavy dull thud of heads. We thought surely the skull of one or the other or possibly both was crushed in. But evidently they were not even hurt. Didn't they push then? Well, I guess! The force would have shoved an old-fashioned barn from its foundations. The muscles swelled upon the thighs, the hoofs sank into the earth. But they were evenly matched.

"For an instant there was a mutual cessation of hostilities to get breath. Then they came together with a more resounding crash than before. Instantly we perceived that the meeting of heads was not square. The new champion had the best position. Like a flash he recognized it and redoubled his efforts to take its full advantage. The other appeared to quadruple his efforts to maintain himself in position, and his muscles bulged out, but his antagonist made a sudden move which wrenched his head still farther off the line, when he went down upon his knees. That settled the contest, for his enemy was upon him before he could recover. He was thrown aside and his flank was raked by several ugly, upward thrusts of his toe, which left him torn and bruised all in a heap. As quick as he could get on his feet he limped crestfallen away.

"The victorious fellow lashed his small tail, tossed his head, and moved in all the pride of his conquest up and down through the ranks of his adversary's herd. How exultant he was! We took it to be rank impudence, and though he had exhibited some heroic qualities of strength and daring it displeased us to see him take on so many airs on account of his victory.

"But this conquest of the field was not yet entirely complete. As he strode proudly along his progress was stopped by a loud snort and looking aside he saw a fresh challenge. There, standing out in full view, was another bull, a monster of a fellow, belonging to his late enemy's herd. He pawed the earth with great strokes and sent rockets of turf curving high in the air, some of which sifted its fine soil down upon the nose of the victor.

"As we looked at this new challenger and took in his immense form we chuckled with the assurance that

THE HAUGHTY FELLOW

would now have some decent humility imposed upon him. The conqueror himself must have been impressed with the formidableness of his new antagonist, for there was a change in his demeanor at once. Of course, according to a well established buffalo code, he could do nothing but accept the challenge.

"Space was cleared as the two monsters went through their gyrations, their tossing, of earth, their lashings of tail, their snorts and their low bellows. This appeared to them a more serious contest than the former, if we could judge from the length of the introductory part. They took more time before they settled down to business. We were of the opinion that the delay was caused by the champion, who resorted to small arts to prolong the preliminaries. We watched it all with the most excited interest. It had all the thrilling features of a Spanish bull fight without the latter's degradation of man. Here was the level of nature. Here the true buffalo instincts with their native temper exhibiting themselves in their most emphatic and vigorous fashion. It was the buffalo's trial of nerve, strength and skill. Numberless as must have been these tournaments, in which the champions of different herds met to decide which was superior, in the long ages during which the buffalo kingdom reigned supreme over the vast Western prairies, yet few had ever been witnessed by man. We were looking upon a spectacle exceedingly rare to human eyes, and I confess that I never was more excited than when this last trial reached its climax. It was a question now whether the champion would still hold his position. It stimulates one more when he thinks of losing what he has seized than when he thinks of failing to grasp that which he has never passed. Undoubtedly both of these animals had this same feeling for as we looked at his latest arrival in the arena we about concluded that he was the real leader, and not the other that limped away vanquished.

"While these and other thoughts were passing through our minds the two mighty contestants squared and made a tremendous plunge for each other. What a shock was that! What a report rolled on the air! The earth fairly shook with the terrific concussion of buffalo brains, and both burly fellows went down on their knees. Both, too, were on their feet the same instant, and locked horns with the same swiftness and skill, and each bore down on the other with all the power he could summon. The cords stood out like great ropes on their necks. The muscles on thighs and hips rose in huge welts. We were quite near these fellows and could see the roll of their

BLOOD-RED FIERY EYES.

They braced and shoved with perfectly terrible force. The froth began to drip in long strings from their mouths. The erstwhile victor slipped with one hind foot slightly. His antagonist felt it and instantly swung a couple of inches forward, which raised the unfortunate buffalo's back, and we expected every instant that he would go down. But he had a firm hold and he swung his antagonist back to his former position, where they both were held panting, their tongues lolling out.

"There was a slight relaxation for breath. Then the contest was renewed. Deep into the sod their hoofs sunk, neither getting the advantage of the other. Like the crack of a tree broken assunder came a report on the air and one of the legs of the first fighter sank into the earth. The other buffalo thought he saw his chance and made a furious plunge toward his opponent. The earth trembled beneath us. The monsters there fighting began to reel. We beheld an awful rent in the sod. For an instant the ground swayed, then nearly an acre dropped out of sight.

"We started back with horror. Then becoming ressured we slowly approached the brink of the new precipice and looked over. This battle of the buffaloes had been fought near the edge of this high bluff. Their great weight—each one was over a ton—and their tremendous struggles had loosened the fibers which kept the upper part of the bluff together, and the foundations having been undermined by the current, all were precipitated far below.

"As we gazed downward we detected two moving masses quite a distance apart and soon the shaggy fronts of these buffaloes were seen. One got into the current of the river and was swept down stream. The other soon was caught by the tides and swept onward toward his foe. Probably they resumed the contest when, after gaining a good footing farther down the banks of the river, they were fully rested.

THE KOOLAK A RUSSIAN VAMPIRE.

He Plunders the Peasants of Their Last Kopeck by Usury.

I have frequently called attention to the deplorable condition of the Russian peasantry under the tyranny of the village usurers says a St. Petersburg correspondent to the London Telegraph. The Societe Economique has now published a calculation that the rural population is paying 200,000,000 per annum interest to the koolaks. This is about equivalent to the interest annually paid on the national debt. In fact, the usurers have discounted the state revenues and gradually sucked the peasantry so dry that they are now refusing to have anything more to do with them.

Hitherto when a commune could not pay its taxes the koolak paid and took the crops of the population for several years in advance as repayment. Now, however, by a long process of this exhaustive drain upon them, the peasantry have been reduced to such utter ruin that even the koolaks will no longer lend. The result, of course, will be that none of the enormous arrears will be paid, nor will it be possible to collect taxes until the peasants have recovered somewhat. And, unless a check is put on the koolaks, this recovery can never take place, for as soon as it begins the koolak will recommence his operations.

A few examples will show what has been and still is going on. I take them from a small local paper, the Priazovski Krau.

Two years ago a peasant in the district of Rostoff borrowed 100 rubles at 5 per cent. per month, giving a bill for 200. Not being able to pay his 160 at the end of the first year he renewed, giving this time a bill for 320. He then had 96 interest, making a total of 256 rubles; at the end of the second year he had a good crop, which brought him 200, all of which he had to pay, and remained still a debtor for 56 rubles.

In 1891 the peasants of the village of Karlovna borrowed from the koolak Antoinsheff 3,000 poods of rye against 500 desiatines of their best land for nine years. This year they are buying back their land at 17 rubles a desiatine. In another village the peasants sold their barley crop in advance to a koolak for 35 kopecks a pood, and are now delivering it to him, though the market price today is from 85 to 90 kopecks. Comment on these examples is quite superfluous.

A churn fifty-five years old is in the possession of Mrs. Sarah A. Shade, of Batavia, Ohio. The butter made in it has amounted in value to over $10,000.

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After Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Pneumonia and other prostrating diseases, Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequalled to thoroughly purify the blood and give needed strength. Read this:



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"My boy had Scarlet Fever when 4 years old, leaving him very weak and with blood **poisoned with canker.** His eyes became inflamed, his sufferings were intense, and for 7 weeks he could not even open his eyes. I took him to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, but their remedies did him no good. I began giving him

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which soon cured him. I know it **saved his sight,** if not his very life." ABBIE F. BLACKMAN, 2888 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache and biliousness.

Items of Interest.

Kind words are the music of the world.

The furniture and appointments of Queen Victoria's new dining-room at Osborne cost $100,000.

It is said that the pungency of strong vinegar is due to the pointed shape of the salts that float in it.

In the Boston Assay Office are scales so accurate that they indicate the ten-millionth part of a pound.

A hen in Middletown, Pa., lately produced two ordinary-sized eggs, joined in Siamese twin fashion.

During the past 100 years 453,954 patents have been issued in the United States. Only three were granted in the year 1790.

Several well-preserved India mummies have been found in a sand mound on Long Island near the Columbia River, Oregon.

In case of a dispute between the parents, the father has the right to name the baby. So decides a Rhode Island court.

Gold to the value of several thousand dollars was found in a meteorite which recently fell on the ranch of Orley Adams, in Bruneau Valley, Idaho.

Modern Miracles.

A singer for breath was distressed,
And the doctors all said she must rest,
But she took G.M.D.
For her weak lungs, you see,
And now she can sing with the best.

An athlete gave out, on a run,
And he feared his career was quite done;
G.M.D., pray observe,
Gave back his lost nerve,
And now he can lift half a ton.

A writer, who wrote for a prize,
Had headaches and pain in the eyes;
G.M.D. was the spell
That made him quite well,
And glory before him now lies.

These are only examples of the daily triumphs of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, in restoring health and reviving wasted vitality. Sold by all druggists.

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Have You Asthma?

Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., will mail a trial package of Schiffmann's Asthma Cure *free* to any sufferer. Gives instant relief in worst cases, and cures where others fail. Name this paper and send address.

The stronges t plume in wisdom's pinio is the memory of past folly.

Dr. Harvey's Southern Red Pine for coughs and colds is the most reliable and perfect cough medicine in the market. For sale everywhere.

A Parisian wit once defined experience as a comb that one became possessed of after having lost one's hair.

GIBBONS' TOOTHACHE GUM acts as a temporary filling, and stops toothache instantly. Sold by druggists.

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AN INTRICATE CASE.

A TRUE HISTORY OF A REMARKABLE EXPERIENCE.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE BAKER STREET IRREGULARS.

"What now?" I asked. "Toby has lost his character for infallibility."

"He acted according to his lights," said Holmes, lifting him down from the barrel and walking him out of the timber yard. "If you consider how much creasote is carted about London in one day, it is no great wonder that our trail should have been crossed. It is much used now, especially for the seasoning of wood. Poor Toby is not to blame."

"We must get on the main scent again, I suppose."

"Yes. And fortunately we have no distance to go. Evidently what puzzled the dog at the corner of Knight's Place was that there were two different trails running in opposite directions. We took the wrong one. It only remains to follow the other."

There was do difficulty about this. On leading Toby to the place where he had committed his fault, he cast about in a wide circle and finally dashed off in a fresh direction.

"We must take care that he does not bring us to the place where the creasote-barrel came from," I observed.

"I had thought of that. But you notice that he keeps on the pavement, whereas the barrel passed down the roadway. No, we are on the true scent now.

It tended down towards the river-side, running through Belmont Place and Prince's Street. At the end of Broad Street it ran right down to the water's edge, where there was a small wooden wharf. Toby led us to the very edge of this, and there stood whining, looking out on the dark current beyond.

"We are out of luck said Holmes. "They have taken to a boat here." Several small punts and skiffs were lying about in the water and on the edge of the wharf. We took Toby round to each in turn, but, though he sniffed earnestly, he made no sign.

Close to the rude landing-stage was a small brick house, with a wooden placard slung out through the second window. "Mordecai Smith" was printed across it in large letters, and, underneath, "Boats to hire by the hour or day." A second inscription above the door informed us that a steam launch was kept,—a statement which was confirmed by a great pile of coke upon the jetty. Sherlock Holmes looked slowly round, and his face assumed an ominous expression.

"This looks bad," said he. "These fellows are sharper than I expected. They seem to have covered their tracks. There was, I fear, been preconcerted management here."

He was approaching the door of the house, when it opened, and a little, curly-headed lad of six came running out, followed by a stoutish, red-faced woman with a large sponge in her hand.

"You come back and be washed, Jack," she shouted. "Come back, you young imp; for if your father comes home and finds you like that, he'll let us hear of it."

"Dear little chap!" said Holmes, strategically. "What a rosy checked young rascal! Now, Jack, is there anything you would like?"

The youth pondered for a moment. "I'd like a shillin'," said he.

"Nothing you would like better?"

"I'd like two shillin' better," the prodigy answered, after some thought.

"Here you are, then! Catch!—A fine child, Mrs. Smith!"

"Lor' bless you, sir, he is that, and forward. He gets a'most too much for me to manage, 'specially when my man is away days at a time."

"Away, is he?" said Holmes, in a disappointed voice. "I am sorry for that, for I wanted to speak to Mr. Smith."

"He's been away since yesterday mornin', sir, and, truth to tell, I am beginnin' to feel frightened about him. But if it was about a boat, sir, maybe I could serve as well."

"I wanted to hire his steam launch."

"Why, bless you, sir, it is in the steam launch that he has gone. That's what puzzles me; for I know there ain't more coals in her than would take her to about Woolwich and back. If he'd been away in the barge I'd ha' thought nothin'; for many a time a job has taken him as far as Gravesend, and then if there was much doin' there he might ha' stayed over. But what good is a steam launch without coals?"

"He might have bought some at a wharf down the river."

"He might, sir, bu 't weren't his way. Many a time I've heard him call out at the prices they charge for a few odd bags. Besides, I don't like that wooden-legged man, wi' his ugly face and outlandish talk. What did he want always knockin' about here for?"

"A wooden-legged man?" said Holmes, with bland surprise.

"Yes, sir, a brown, monkey-faced chap that's called more'n once for my old man. It was him that roused him up yesternight, and, what's more, my man knew he was comin', for he had steam up in the launch. I tell you straight, sir, I don't feel easy in my mind about it."

"But, my dear Mrs. Smith," said Holmes, shrugging his shoulders, "you are frightening yourself about nothing. How could you possibly tell that it was the wooden-legged man who came in the night? I don't quite understand how you can be so sure."

"His voice, sir. I knew his voice, which is kind o' thick and foggy. He tapped at the winder,—about three it would be. 'Show a leg, matey,' says he: 'time to turn out guard.' My old man woke up Jim,—that's my eldest,—and away they went, without so much as a word to me. I could hear the wooden leg clackin' on the stones."

"And was this wooden-legged man alone?"

"Couldn't say, I am sure, sir. I didn't hear no one else."

"I am sorry, Mrs. Smith, for I wanted a steam launch, and I have heard good reports of the——— Let me see, what is her name?"

"The Aurora, sir."

"Ah! She's not that old green launch with a yellow line, very broad in the beam?"

"No, indeed. She's as trim a little thing as any on the river. She's been fresh painted, black with two red streaks."

"Thanks. I hope that you will hear soon from Mr. Smith. I am going down the river; and if I should see anything of the Aurora I shall let him know that you are uneasy. A black funnel, you say?"

"No, sir. Black with a white band."

"Ah, of course. It was the sides which were black. Good-morning, Mrs. Smith.—There is a boatman here with a wherry, Watson. We shall take it and cross the river."

"The main thing with people of that sort," as we sat in the sheets of the wherry, "is never to let them think that their information can be of the slightest importance to you. If you do, they will instantly shut up like an oyster. If you listen to them under protest, as it were, you are very likely to get what you want."

"Our course now seems pretty clear," said I.

"What would you do, then?"

"I would engage a launch and go down the river on the track of the Aurora."

"My dear fellow, it would be a colossal task. She may have touched at any wharf on either side of the stream between here and Greenwich. Below the bridge there is a perfect labyrinth of landing-places for miles. It would take you days and days to exhaust them, if you set about it alone."

"Employ the police, then."

"No. I shall probably call Athelney Jones in at the last moment. He is not a bad fellow, and I should not like to do anything which would injure him professionally. But I have a fancy for working it out myself, now that we have gone so far."

"Could we advertise, then, asking for information from wharfingers."

"Worse and worse! Our men would know that the chase was hot at their heels, and they would be off out of the country. As it is, they are likely enough to leave, but as long as they think they are perfectly safe they will be in no hurry. Jones's energy will be of use to us there, for his view of the case is sure to push itself into the daily press, and the runaways will think that every one is off on the wrong scent."

"What are we to do, then?" I asked, as we landed near Millbank Penitentiary.

"Take this hansom, drive home, have some breakfast, and get an hour's sleep. It is quite on the cards that we may be afoot to-night again. Stop at a telegraph-office, cabby! We will keep Toby, for he may be of use to us yet."

We pulled up at the Great Peter Street post-office, and Holmes despatched his wire. "Whom do you think that is to?" he asked as we resumed our journey.

"I am sure I don't know."

"You remember the Baker Street division of the detective police force whom I employed in the Jefferson Hope case?"

"Well," said I, laughing.

"This is just the case where they might be invaluable. If they fail, I have other resources; but I shall try them first. That wire was to my dirty little lieutenant, Wiggins, and I expect that he and his gang will be with us before we have finished our breakfast."

"It was between eight and nine o'clock now, and I was conscious of a strong reaction after the successive excitements of the night. I was limp and weary, befogged in mind and fatigued in body. I had not the professional enthusiasm which carried my companion on, nor could I look at the matter as a mere abstract intellectual problem. As far as the death of Bartholomew Sholto went, I had heard little good of him, and could feel no intense antipathy to his murderers. The treasure, however, was a different matter. That, or part of it, belonged rightfully to Miss Morstan. While there was a chance of recovering it I was ready to devote my life to the one object. True, if I found it it would probably put her forever beyond my reach. Yet it would be a petty and selfish love which would be influenced by such a thought as that. If Holmes could work to find the criminals, I had a tenfold stronger reason to urge me on to find the treasure.

A bath at Baker Street and a complete change freshened me up wonderfully. When I came down to our room I found the breakfast laid and Holmes pouring out the coffee.

"Here it is," said he, laughing, and pointing to an open newspaper. "The energetic Jones and the ubiquitous reporter have fixed it up between them. But you have had enough of the case. Better have your ham and eggs first."

I took the paper from him and read the short notice, which was headed "Mysterious Business at Upper Norwood."

"About twelve o'clock last night," said the "Standard," "Mr. Bartholomew Sholto, of Pondicherry Lodge, Upper Norwood, was found dead in his room under circumstances which point to foul play. As far as we can learn no actual traces of violence were found upon Mr. Sholto's person, but a valuable collection of Indain gems which the deceased gentleman had inherited from his father has been carried off. The discovery was first made by Mr. Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson, who had called at the house with Mr. Thaddeus Sholto, brother of the deceased. By a singular piece of good fortune, Mr. Athelney Jones, the well-known member of the dectective police force, happened to be at the Norwood Police Station, and was on the ground within ha f an hour of the first alarm. His trained and experienced faculties were at once directed towards the detection of the criminals, with the gratifying result that the brother, Thaddeus Sholto, has already been arrested, together with the housekeeper, Mrs. Bernstone, an Indian butler named Lal Rao, and a porter, or gatekeeper, named McMurdo. It is quite certain that the thief or thieves were well acquainted with the house, for Mr. Jones's well-known technical knowledge and his powers of minute observation have enabled him to prove conclusively that the miscreants could not have entered by the door or by the window, but must have made their way across the roof of the building, and so through a trap-door into a room which communicated with that in which the body was found. This fact, which has been very clearly made out, proves conclusively that it was no mere hap-hazard burglary. The prompt and energetic action of the officers of the law shows the great advantage of the presence on such occasions of a single vigorous and masterful mind. We cannot but think that it supplies an argument to those who would wish to see our detectives more decentralized, and so brought into closer and more effective touch with the cases which it is their duty to investigate."

"Isn't it gorgeous?" said Holmes, grinning over his coffee-cup. "What do you think of it?"

"I think that we have had a close shave ourselves of being arrested for the crime."

"So do I. I wouldn't answer for our safety now, if he should happen to have another of his attacks of energy."

At this moment there was a loud ring at the bell, and I could hear Mrs. Hudson, our landlady, raising her voice in a wail of expostulation and dismay.

"By heavens, Holmes," I said, half rising, "I believe that they are really after us."

"No, it's not quite so bad as that. It is the unofficial force,—the Baker Street irregulars."

As he spoke, there came a swift pattering of naked feet upon the stairs, a clatter of high voices, and in rushed a dozen dirty and ragged little street-Arabs. There was some show of discipline among them, despite their tumultuous entry, for they instantly drew up in line and stood facing us with expectant faces. One of their number, taller and older than the others, stood forward with an air of lounging superiority which was very funny in such a disreputable little scarecrow.

"Got your message, sir," said he, "and brought 'em on sharp. Three bob and a tanner for tickets."

"Here you are," said Holmes, producing some silver. "In future they can report to you, Wiggins, and you to me. I cannot have the house invaded in this way. However, it is just as well that you should all hear the instructions. I want to find the whereabout of a steam launch called the Aurora, owner Mordecai Smith, black with two red streaks, funnel black with a white band. She is down the river somewhere. I want one boy to be at Mordecai Smith's landing-stage opposite Millbank to say if the boat comes back. You must divide it among yourselves, and do both banks thoroughly. Let me know the moment you have news. Is that all clear?"

"Yes, guv'nor," said Wiggins.

"The old scale of pay, and a guinea to the boy who finds the boat; Here's a day in advance. Now off you go!" He handed them a shilling each, and away they buzzed down the stairs, and I saw them a moment later streaming down the street.

"If the launch is above water they will find her," said Holmes, as he rose from the table and lit his pipe. "They can go everywhere, see everything, overhear everyone. I expect to hear before evening that they have spotted her. In the mean while, we can do nothing but await results. We cannot pick up the broken trail until we find either the Aurora or Mr. Mordecai Smith."

"Toby could eat these scraps, I daresay. Are you going to bed, Holmes?"

"No: I am not tired. I have a curious constitution. I never remember feeling tired by work, though idleness exhausts me completely. I am going to smoke and to think over this queer business to which my fair client has introduced us. If ever man had an easy task, this of ours ought to be. Wooden-legged men are not so common, but the other man must, I should think, be absolutely unique."

"That other man again!"

"I have no wish to make a mystery of him,—to you, anyway. But you must have formed your own opinion. Now, do consider the data. Diminutive footmarks, toes never fettered by boots, naked feet, stone-headed wooden mace, great agility, small poisoned darts. What do you make of all this?"

"A savage!" I exclaimed. "Perhaps one of those Indians who were the associates of Jonathan Small."

"Hardly that," said he. "When first I saw signs of strange weapons I was inclined to think so; but the remarkable character of the footmarks caused me to reconsider my views. Some of the inhabitants of the Indian Peninsula are small men, but none could have left such marks as that. The Hindoo proper has long and thin feet. The sandal-wearing Mohammedan has the great toe well separated from the others, because the thong is commonly passed between. These little darts, too, could only be shot in one way. They are from a blow-pipe. Now, then, where are we to find our savage?"

"South American," I hazarded.

He stretched his hand up, and took down a bulky volume from the shelf. "This is the first volume of a gazetteer which is now being published. It may be looked upon as the very latest authority. What have we here? 'Andaman Islands, situated 340 miles to the north of Sumatra, in the Bay of Bengal.' Hum! hum! What's all this? Moist climate, coral reefs, sharks, Port Blair, convict-barracks, Rutland Island, cottonwoods— Ah, here we are. 'The aborigines of the Andaman Islands may perhaps claim the distinction of being the smallest race upon this earth, though some anthropologists prefer the Bushmen of Africa, the Digger Indians of America, and the Terra del Fuegians. The average height is rather below four feet, although many full-grown adults may be found who are very much smaller than this. They are a fierce, morose, and intractable people, though capable of forming most devoted friendship when their confidence has once been gained.' Mark that, Watson. Now, then, listen to this. 'They are naturally hideous, having large, misshapen heads, small, fierce eyes, and distorted features. Their feet and hands, however, are remarkably small. So intractable and fierce are they that all the efforts of the British officials have failed to win them over in any degree. They have always been a terror to shipwrecked crews, braining the survivors with their stone-headed clubs, or shooting them with their poisoned arrows. These massacres are invariably concluded by a cannibal feast.' Nice, amiable people, Watson! If this fellow had been left to his own unaided devices this affair might have taken an even more ghastly turn. I fancy that, even as it is, Jonathan Small would give a good deal not to have employed him."

"But how came he to have so singular companion?"

"Ah, that is more than I can tell. Since, however, we had already determined that Small had come from the Anda ans, it is not so very wonderful that this islander should be with him. No doubt we shall know all about it in time. Look here, Watson; you look regularly done. Lie down there on the sofa, and see if I can put you to sleep."

He took up his violin from the corner, and as I stretched myself out he began to play some low, dreamy, melodious air,—his own, no doubt, for he had a remarkable gift for improvisation. I have a vague remembrance of his gaunt limbs, his earnest face, and the rise and fall of his bow. Then I seemed to be floated peacefully away upon a soft sea of sound, until I found myself in dream-land, with the sweet face of Mary Morstan looking down upon me.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

FOOD, COOKS AND EATING.

John Baptist ate locusts and wild honey.

Moore was the only English epicure poet.

Calves' head soup is first mentioned in 827.

Locusts are still eaten in Africa and Arabia.

Cream ices were first made in Paris in 1774.

Napoleon's favorite dainty was blood pudding.

The middle ages were famous for their soups.

In 1313 the price of an ox was $12; if corn-fed, $18.

Dumas attributed Eve's sin to a love of eating.

The Dances were accustomed to eat six times a day.

Bread was first made in England with yeast in 1634.

Animals were granted to Noah as food B. C. 2348.

Ices were unknown before the seventeenth century.

In 1500 the French made five kinds of wheat bread.

Oliver Cromwell loved veal seasoned with oranges.

Vitellius had one dish which cost 1,000 sesterces over $40,000.

Ching Noung, B. C. 1998, taught the Chinese to make bread.

The fashion of serving the fish before meats began in 1562.

The peacock and swan were famous old German dainties.

Salmon was formerly believed to promote drunkenness.

In Iceland, codfish beaten to a powder are used as bread.

Pork was the most highly esteemed flesh at a Roman table.

Good cooking was introduced into England by the Normans.

At Roman feasts all viands were served in hot chafing dishes.

Marmalade, made from quinces, was known in England in 1400.

Thomas Cosgate introduced the fork into England about 1640.

The booksellers' lists contain the titles of over 600 cook-books.

The Egyptians cooked meat as soon as the animal was killed.

In B C. 1898 Abraham cooked a calf to entertain his friends.

Snails, called escargots, are in France considered a dainty.

In 1530 oranges were first imported into England from Italy.

For five centuries France has furnished the world with cooks.

Hippocrates mentions wafers, fruit, cream and cheese as desserts.

Leo X. was a most notable patron of cooking and a famous eater.

In 1313 a lamb was worth 5 shillings; two dozen eggs, 3 pence.

Marie de Medici introduced Italian cooks and cookery into France.

Columbus discovered turtle soup.

In the seventeenth century chickens were served with verjuice.

Plutarch says no Egyptians save the Lycopolites would eat mutton.

Etiquette has no regard for moral qualities.

Chronic derangement of the stomach caused great trouble to Wm. H. Kelly, of Frankfort, Ind., and eventually led to his death. An autopsy revealed in his stomach a shoemaker's awl which he had accidentally swallowed over thirty years ago.

The Empress Josephine was the first to publicly use a pocket-handkerchief. Her teeth were bad, and she gracefully concealed this defect by holding a costly handkerchief before her lips. The ladies of the court followed her example, and the custom was thus inaugurated as a fashion

YOUNG FOLKS.

Lost.

What! Lost your temper, did you say?
Well dear I would not mind it.
It is not such a dreadful loss—
Pray do not try to find it.

It chased the dimples all away,
And wrinkled up your forehead;
And changed a pretty smiling face
To one—well, simply horrid.

It put to flight the cheery words,
The laughter and the singing,
And clouds upon a shining sky.
It would persist in bringing.

And now it's gone! Then do, my dear,
Make it your best endeavor
To quickly find a better one.
And lose it never, never.

When the Ice Went Out.

The weather was intensely cold and the bay was frozen. No blue waves could be seen, but along the beach were huge blocks of ice thrown up by the action of the tide, and piled higher than a man's head, looking like the ruins of old castles with towers and turrets. And this was on old Cape Cod, where for many winters the bay is not frozen over.

As it grew more mild the men began saying, "How will it fare with the vessels in the harbor when the ice goes out?" For there were many vessels standing straight and stiff, held by the ice.

At length, one morning, the news ran through the village, "The ice is going out." It had already snapped the strong piles that held the wharves, and taken all out into the ocean beyond.

Very near the shore lived sailor Jack. He had a trim little boat, and went every day across the bay to the point for quahanghs and clams.

He had two sons, bold, hardy boys, as fisher-lads are apt to be.

They were very much at home upon the water, so it was not strange that they ran to the shore to witness the grand sight of the ice cracking and breaking as it forced its way out from the shore.

Not realizing the danger, they sprang upon a huge cake of ice, and so intent were they upon the scene about them that they took no notice of their own position for some time.

At last, looking down, they found they were surrounded by water and fast floating out to sea. They thought of swimming, but knew they could not in that icy water, and besides they were now a long distance from the shore.

The younger boy began to cry, but the older encouraged him by saying he thought some vessel would see them and take them off.

The boys were not very warmly clad, but they crept close to each other, and kept looking for some signs of rescue.

The sun was almost setting when Capt. Grey, of the Seabird said to his mate, "What do you call that black spot on that cake of ice?"

The mate put his glass to his eye and replied, "I should think it might be a person."

The captain was a kind-hearted man, so he gave the orders, and soon a boat was flying through the waters as swiftly as strong arms could row.

Not a minute too soon did they reach the ice, for the children were nearly frozen.

Tenderly the men lifted them in their arms and took them to the vessel, where, in the warmth and care given them, they soon revived, and the next day were sent ashore to their anxious parents.

Years after, during an unusually cold snap, the people will say, "It was on such a day as this that the Dawson boys were carried out to sea on the ice," and then, with kindly remembrance, will add, "God bless Capt. Grey."

Martin's Revenge.

"O mamma!" screamed little Martin Goodwin, as he ran crying to his mother, "old Mr. Thorn has shot my dear Malty".

"What did he shoot her for?" asked his mother.

"He said she was after his doves, but I don't believe it. O mamma, I did love my kitty so!"

"And I'm real sorry he shot her," said mamma. "He was very unneighborly to do so!"

"Never mind," said Martin, angrily. "I'll get even with him. I'm going to hurt some of his pets."

"But, Martin, you must not do evil because he did," said his mother.

The next day Mr. Thorn's beautiful peacock flew into Mrs. Goodwin's yard and went into the hen-house.

"O, ho!" exclaimed Martin, quickly shutting the door; "now I'll have have my revenge. I'm going to pull out every feather in that peacock's tail."

He caught the big bird and pulled out two of the long, brilliant feathers. The poor peacock was so scared and fluttered so badly that finally Martin said, "Poor birdie! I won't hurt you, even to spite old Mr. Thorn."

So taking the bird in his arms he was soon at Mr. Thorn's door.

"Mr. Thorn," said Martin, "I'm awful mad because you shot my cat. I don't think I'll ever like you again. I started to pull out the feathers in your peacock's tail so as to get even with you, but I thought I wouldn't be so mean. So here he is."

The next morning Martin was greatly surprised when Mr. Thorn came to his door with a beautiful Maltese kitten in his arms.

"Martin," he said. "sometimes little folks act better than those with gray hair, I can't call back the cat I shot, but I've brought this one to take its place.'

The kitten was a beauty, and it was not long before Martin and Mr. Thorn were as good friends as ever.

Brothers and Sisters.

The college cry was given and the entertainment was over. Caps and gowns were displaced for ordinary dress.

"How did you like it May?" George Vincent said to his sister.

"O, well enough; but eighteen pieces were too many to inflict on an audience."

"Are you not fond of music?"

"Yes; but——"

Now this was uncourteous in May. Do we not ask from our brothers what we are not willing to accord them in return—an appreciation of our appearance, our efforts in any extra calling? "Oh, but he is only my brother," said a young girl, while closely criticizing his companion.

"Johnny, do not put your knife to your mouth; it is not polite."

Johnny knew that, but he was at home and she was only his sister, and why should he stand on his company manners? Now, here is where you make a mistake, boys. Are you not in good company when you are with your sisters? Have they no claim on your respect? Practice good manners at home. Let the habit fit you so nicely that a stranger will think it is an old friend, not one worn simply on the present occasion. Then there is another inducement to thoughtfulness in this direction. Your parents are sitting at the table, to whom do you owe a recognition for correct teaching if not to them? Do not bolt your food, even if you are very, very hungry. Politeness smooths off the rough edges of life and prevents friction; sometimes it is wrapped up in a word, a tone, a kind, thoughtful manner. I sometimes think the boys get too much advice in these days, they tire of it; this is why I have refrained, in my association with them, but I have known so many good boys that I feel very hopeful for the youth of our land. When I say good boys, this includes mischievous, bright-eyed fellows that are full of fun and frolic. A dull boy is not necessarily a good one, nor is an active, energetic boy always a wise one. It all depends on the direction they take. You have read, boys, about the guide-posts our fathers used—now do not do as did a cowardly little fellow, convert the guide-post into an enemy, and run away from it because it was dark and he did not take time to examine it. It stood there on one dark night to show him the way. Now, just fancy this advice to be a guide-post, give it a little thought, let your reason and judgment cluster around it, and you will not see in these words an enemy, but one who loves the noble, true-hearted spirit, wherever it is found. When any mystery seems to lurk about the kind advice a friend gives you do not condemn it on that one fault, that may be the darkness that the light of experience endeavors to dispel.

Let your actions be founded on good, honest principles. These will fortify you against any inroads of evil, in however fascinating, a character they may be presented. In a word be true to yourself.

Saved By A Slipknot.

The traveller in the uncivilized regions of South Ame :a has to face many perils. If he escapes the savages, who are adroit and bitter enemies; if he can secure water and food, and survives the intense heat, and believes his expedition has every chance of success, he may die within an hour from the bite of a poisonous serpent.

M. Thouar, in his diary kept during his explorations in the Pilcomayo delta under a commission from the Argentine government, describes an experience which prompted him to eternal vigilance in regard to snakes.

He was lying in his hammock; the sergeant of his guard was asleep under a tree close by. Suddenly he noticed an immense serpent coiled about the sergeant's leg, and extending its head toward his bare chest.

What should he do? To wake the man meant certain death to him; but how kill the creature or attract it away without waking him? He recalled a method of capturing the cobra of India;

He prepared a slipnot. By stealthy, almost imperceptible movements he attracted the serpent's attention. It turned its head. Then he leaned from his hammock, and with a long piece of grass tickled it gently on its throat. It raised its head. He cast the noose over it, and drew it tight around the reptile's neck.

It was not a moment too soon. The sergeant awoke. He fainted with fright, but the danger was past. The slipknot had saved him, and a stroke of the sabre cut off the serpent's head.

That Handy Typewriter.

"Oh, yes, frequently," said a young lady who has had considerable experience as a stenographer, in reply to the question as to whether her employer ever dictated family letters to her.

"Now, there is Mr. Jones," continued the young typist. "While his wife was away at Hastings in July, he always dictated the letters he sent to her daily or else got me to write them. It came to be quite the usual occurrence for him to say after business matters has been attended to:

"'Well, I think, Miss Brown, you may write to my wife. You know about what to say.'

"So I would proceed and write a letter in his usual cordial tone, telling her that the house was doing well, and the boys were getting along finely with Mary, the house servant. Sometimes, when I was feeling q ite in the humour, I would send off long letters of several hundred words each. Mr. Jones would look over the page and jot down his name at the end. I would address the envelope on the machine, seal it and send the message on its way to the absent wife.

"But there came an end to all that.

"One day Mr. Jones did not come down to the office. I supposed he had been out to a ball the night before. In the afternoon his brother came over to my desk and said: 'Perhaps we had better get off a letter to Mrs. Jones, as otherwise she might think something had happened.'

"So I wrote out a letter in the usual manner and signed it with the rubber facsimile of Mr. Jones' signature.

"The letter was posted, and I thought no more of it for several days. Mr. Jones did not come down to the office that day or the next, but on the third day there was an explosion. It seems that the reason he did not come down on the morning that I wrote the letter was because his wife came home the morning before. and he had not heard of it till he went home at night, she thinking she would surprise him.

"The next day and the next he stayed at home, and the third day the letter that I had written unbeknown to him was forwarded to her from Hastings, and you can imagine the breeze it created. I really believe the woman couldn't have been more angry if she had caught me flirting with her husband instead of doing my best to keep up pleasant relations between them.

"Yes, that is why I found another situation. She put on such funny airs before me, and wouldn't even speak to me when she came into the office, although she had always done so before that.

"I think Mr. Jones enjoyed it on the quiet; but he was too honourable and too much of a gentleman to make sport of his wife, even indirectly.

MME. DE LESSEPS'S FAITH IN HER HUSBAND'S PROBITY.

Names of the Committee That Will Investigate the Panama Canal Scandal—Reforms Tha the Italian Ministry Will Attempt to Carry Out—Forging Many Manuscripts.

A Paris dispatch says:—Mme. de Lesseps, wife of Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, is at the country house of the family at Chesnave. Mme. de Lesseps has been interviewed by a writer for the Figaro. She said that she had no fear as to the result of the trial, which she now regarded as inevitable, and would simply prove who was actually answerable for any alleged wrongdoing in connection with the Panama Canal. Mme. de Lesseps said earnestly that she was confident of the inflexible and absolute probity of her husband and his sons.

A representative of the Figaro also saw Count de Lesseps. The veteran seemed sadly enfeebled by age and illness, and seemed to be in entire ignorance of recent events. His family make strenuous efforts to keep him so.

The criminal prosecution has given a blow to the effort to restore the Panama Canal enterprise. The scheme is regarded by financiers as miserably weak. It is pointed out that, even assuming that two-thirds of the work could be finished for the amount now asked for, which is a very large assumption, the canal would not earn even its working expenses until the other third was finished. As for the securities to be taken over by the new company when the covenanted two-thirds are finished, there is no element of financial strength in that direction. The lottery bonds and shares of the old company represent only its assets, and these precious securities can never have any marketable value until the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific mingle in the centre of the isthmus.

Charges and countercharges continue to be exchanged in regard to the responsibility for the failure of the canal scheme, and to fraudulent transactions in connection therewith. Notwithstanding the excitement among the public and the scene in the Chamber of Deputies, it is believed in political circles that the parliamentary investigation will not seriously disturb the mass of corruption connected with the Panama undertaking, and that the criminal prosecution will prove a fiasco.

A curiosity in the cutlery line was lately made in a Meriden (Conn.) factory. It is a perfect pocket-knife with thirty blades, shears, pincers, awls, etc. It weighs one-eighth of an ounce.

A long married couple dwell contentedly in Biddeford, Me. They are Mr. and Mrs. Augustine Landry and they were married seventy years ago. His age is ninety-six, and hers ten years younger.

Two thousand chamois have been killed by Prince Auguste, of Coburg, and he ranks as the champion chamois killer of the world. Next to him comes the Emperor of Austria, who has killed 1,899.

FIERCE GAME IN THE BUSH.

Deer Hunters Strike a Strange Trail.

UP A TREE IN THE DARK.

Terrible Hand to Hand Conflict with a Large, Frisky and Savage Panther.

Two men, Joshua Bear and David Scott, pioneer settlers of Algona had an encounter with a panther near Butt's cave, nine miles northwest of Maquoketa, that was intensely thrilling. Bear and Scott had gone out on a hunting expedition among the heavy timber so common along the river bottoms to hunt deer. They were skilled hunters and had been quite successful, bagging several of the animals. Late in the afternoon they selected a camping place for the night and were preparing to go into camp when they discovered the trail of other deer, and concluded to follow them. The trail led them into the hilly region, but they had succeeded in killing two of this herd also, and as they supposed, were about to secure the balance, when they espied them go into a cave and disappear.

As night was rapidly approaching the hunters decided to pitch their camp at the mouth of the cave, believing that they had only to wait until morning when it would be quite easy for them to secure their prey. So they built a huge fire in the entrance of the cavern to frighten the deer and prevent them coming out. After eating what lunch the hunters had with them they retraced their steps

DOWN THE RAVINE

to convey to camp the carcases of the last two deer they had killed. But barely had they reached them and prepared to return toward the cave again with their loads ere a loud barking informed them that their two dogs were encountering some animal which seemed to be fighting them fiercely.

Both men had left their guns in the cave, not wishing to be burdened with them while carrying the game, so that they were practically unarmed except that each had a hunting knife, nor had they any other thought than that the animal was either a coon or a wild cat, and that consequently it would be but an easy matter to despatch it with a club. On reaching the locality, however, it was found that the animal had taken refuge high up in a tree and was so much hidden from sight by the thick branches that they could not discern its size nor its character. But Bear concluded he would climb the tree and shake the animal out, no matter what it might be, depending upon Scott and the two dogs to catch and kill it after it had reached the ground.

But Bear had no sooner started up the hill than the animal abandoned its first location and mounted up still higher with the agility of a cat. It was now so dark among the branches that the animal could scarcely be discerned, but Bear followed after the object rapidly until he was almost close enough to reach it, and would have caught hold of the animal only just then it made a dash, rushing clean over him, and went down the tree.

Bear yelled to Scott to look out, that a "painter" was coming. But Scott had hardly time, or else failed to comprehend Bear's warning before the dogs and the animal had come together and

A TERRIBLE COMBAT

raged under and around the tree, the leaves and limbs flying about as if a full-grown hurricane had set them in motion. The foremost dog was whipped, seemingly, in an instant, and the animal was already getting the better of the other canine when Scott rushed to the rescue and joined in the battle.

The only weapon Scott had was the butcher-knife which he had been using in skinning the deer. With his left hand he seized the animal by the back of the neck as it was facing the dogs, and with his right hand he drove the knife with lightning rapidity to the hilt several times, but the next instant the panther had turned upon him also, and a most desperate paw and hand encounter took place.

The panther was a very large one and Scott was getting badly used up, when Bear's dog once again mustered up courage and resumed the offensive by attacking the animal, and thus drawing its attention somewhat from Scott, enabling him to once more use his knife freely. But the animal proved to be so large and stout that Scott had fears that it might yet master him, so he called loudly to Bear for help. Bear responded by yelling to Scott from the treetop to let the panther go, but Scott answered back that he couldn't, and panther, dog, and man fought on, rolling and tumbling about in a most promiscuous manner, and with

YELLS, BARKS, SNARLS,

and savage growls making things most unearthly hideous. Bear finally slid down the tree into the midst of the combatants just as the battle came to an end, to find Scott badly torn and bleeding, and both dogs horribly mutilated, but the panther had been killed. Scott was almost entirely naked, his clothing being torn into shreds, but a heavy leather shirt, acting as a shield, had warded off many of the scratches of the panther, and thus saved his life.

He was so weakened by the struggle and loss of blood, however, that he was not in a condition to travel, and Bear, after securing the panther's skin assisted Scot back to the cave, and there they remained over night. Both dogs died immediately after the fight. The next morning, Scott, though very stiff, went with Bear to explore the cave and catch the remaining deer, but the supposed trap proved a failure, the deer having gone out at another entrance to the cave, quite a distance away, and escaped. Scott experienced some difficulty in getting home and was laid up with his wounds for several weeks, but he felt partially recompensed for his misfortune by being dubbed the hero among his neighbors.

A Railroad Operated By Rats.

A railroad operated by rats was recently on exhibition in Paris. The animals had been trained and were directed by a Russian named Dourof. A reporter who visited him and his two hundred and thirty free and ordinarily uncaged rats, found him in the act of exhibiting his "rat railroad." It consisted of a narrow track laid in a circle, upon which were three passenger cars large enough to hold five or six rats apiece, a baggage car, and a pretty little locomotive.

Close to the track was a small painted wooden house, which served as a station. There were switches and other railroad paraphernalia.

Presently a cage was brought in which contained a considerable number of rats. Dourof clapped his hands together three times, and all the rats came tumbling out of the cage and swarming into and about the little station.

He clapped his hands again, and half a dozen black and sleek rats—very respectable corpulent fellows—climbed into the first car, which was a first-class coach.

Once more Dourof clapped, and half a dozen black and white rats, quite regularly marked, got into the second-class car, while an indiscriminately marked and rather disreputable-looking company scrambled into the last car, which was third-class.

A black rat, which did duty as the station-master, promenaded up and down on the platform of the little house, while two or three small white rats dragged some little trunks into the baggage car. These were the "baggage-smashers."

A whistle was heard; the engineer-rat climbed upon the locomotive, and a switchman rushed to the switch. Again the whistle sounded, and the train moved off around the track.

The training of the rats to the performance of this feat was, M. Dourof declared, extremely easy, except in the case of the baggage-men, whose education had cost him a great deal of trouble. Each party of "passengers" had been placed—one party at a time—at their breakfasting hour opposite the car to which they belonged, in which some pieces of soaked bread had already been placed. At his signal they had been liberated, and had quickly found the bread.

Little by little they had been trained in this way to enter the proper car. The locomotive was operated with clockwork, and the rats had nothing to do with it.

ARMENIA LONGS FOR FREEDOM

The People Dream of Reconstituting the Ancient Kingdom of Their Fathers.

Mr. Edmond Lecointe, who has recently returned from Persian Armenia, tells in Nouvelles Geographiques of a remarkable movement in that county in behalf of the political independence of the Armenians. Armenia is well known as the Poland of Asia. The country, once a powerful kingdom, is now divided between Russia, Turkey, and Persia and the Armenians have no existence as a distinct nation. Mr. Lecointe says the many of them believe their nationality will soon be restored, and this idea is particularly popular in Persian Armenia where, strange to say, preparations are being openly made for the event.

The town of Urmia is the head centre of the revolutionary feeling. A committee is supported there which is planning for the reconstitution of independent Armenia. This committee is known as the Societe Bibliophile. It is not surprising that it has a French name, when we remember that French is the only foreign language that is cultivated in Persia, and that not a few subjects of the Shah speak it with elegance.

The Armenians in Persia, of recent years, have had considerable re-inforcements from their Russian and Turkish brethren who have gone to Persia to live to escape the exactions to which they are subjected in their own country. It is among these immigrants that many of the most active promoters of insurrection are found. They travel openly from village to village preaching a crusade against Mohammedans, whether they be Turks or Persians. They advise every adult to procure guns and to prepare for the coming uprising. The priests in the churches of Urmia declare that the day of deliverance is approaching, and that every Armenian should be willing to sacrifice his property and lay down his life, if need be, for the national cause. Accumulations of firearms have already been made, and every week many Armenians arrive at Tabriz to buy guns pistols, and knives.

There is one great difficulty, however, in the way of the reconstitution of the ancient kingdom of Armenia. The people are themselves divided into factions. There is no people in the world who have become more disunited by internal feuds than the Armenians. They, therefore, do not have the advantage of a single leader of authority. They yield obediently to rival committees which are promoting interests which have nothing in common, so far as the whole country is concerned, except the one issue of the final reconstruction of the kingdom. Split up into factions, as the Armenians are, Turkey and Persia do not seem to think it worth while to take measures to suppress the plotting that is going on. A day for the general rising was fixed for May 15 last, but the event was postponed.

Persian Armenia is the northwestern part of Persia, adjoining the Armenian possessions of Turkey and Russia. It is an elevated country, with a cool climate, a fertile soil, abundance of game, and numerous gardens and fields whose products are renowned in Persia. Its chief town, Urmia, near the big lake of the same name, contains about 45,000 inhabitants. Most of the population are Chaldean or Armenian, though there are a good many Kurds and some Persians and Turks. The Armenian population numbers about 70,000 in this district, and a few thousands are scattered over the rest of Persia. It is a prolific and handsome race, but the people are not very well liked by their neighbors on account of their arrogance and faithlessness. They do not seem to think it at all dishonorable to break their word. The Persian Armenians, Mr. Lecointe says, are the happiest subjects of the Shah. He gives them absolute liberty in religious metters, and compels the Mohammedans to treat their priests and churches with respect. They are exempt from military service and their taxes are comparatively light, in which respect they offer a striking contrast to the misery of their neighbors, the Turkish Armenians. For one cause or another, the Russian Armenians seem to be rapidly dying out.

A LATTER-DAY FRA DIAVOLO.

For Nearly Half a Century Antonio Bellacascia Terrorized Corsica.

A very curious chapter in Corsican history has just been closed by the surrender of the notorious Corsican bandit, Bellacascia, who has been out "in the bush" for forty-four years, and has baffled all the efforts of the gendarmerie to capture him. He was born at Bocagnano, a small village in the centre of Corsica, his father being a shepherd, and in 1848 he killed the assistant mayor of the village in a quarrel and took to the bush. His presence was betrayed to the gendarmeries soon afterwards, but Bellacascia, having got wind of this, lay in wait for his betrayer and killed him.

He was then joined in the bush by his brother Jacques, who had been preparing for the priesthood, and the two brothers led a very wild existence in the mountains of Corsica, killing several gendarmes who attempted to capture them. They do not appear, however, to have lost the esteem of their compatriots, for M. Emanuel Arene, one of the Deputies of Corsica in the French Chamber, relates how, about fifteen years ago, he and the late Edmond About where received by the two brothers at breakfast, and how they were introduced to the different relatives of the brigands, all Mayors of their respected communes. M. Arene relates, too, how the late Baron Haussmann was breakfasting with them on another occasion when the gendarmes appeared in the distance and the two brothers made off, leaving their guest to explain his presence there as best he could.

There was some talk of granting the two brothers an amnesty when M. Carnot paid his visit to Corsica two years ago, and the daughter of the younger brother was presented to him. Nothing was done, however, and the two brothers might in all probability have remained at liberty for the rest of their lives. But Antoine, the elder of the two, has at last been persuaded by his friends to give himself up to the authorities, and his mode of doing so was not less dramatic than the whole of his life has been. Another of his brothers, who was for several years himself an officer in the gendarmerie, induced him to take the step, and the two met at daybreak in the forest of Vizzavona, which is about half-way between Ajaccio and Bastia. They then went to a place where Capt. Ordioni, commanding the gendarmerie of the districts, was waiting for them, and Antoine Bellacascia laid down his arms in token of submission. They went by train, on the line newly opened, to Bastia, and Antoine Bellacascia was delighted at this mode of locomotion, which was quite novel to him.

Upon reaching Bastia, where he is to be tried at the next assizes, he went to the principal hotel, writing his name and profession in the visitor's book as "Antoine Bonelli, commonly called Bellacascia; profession, bandit; born at Bocagnano; residence, uncertain." He is not under the least restraint or even surveillance as Capt. Ordioni, who is responsible for his appearance at the assizes, knows that "when a Bellacascia gives his word he never goes back from it" Antoine Bellacasia has several times been sentenced to death in *contumaciam*, but as all the murders for which he was condemned took place more than thirty years ago they are covered by prescription, and the only offence for which he can be tried is an attack he is accused of having made on a gendarme in 1886. The expectation is that he will be acquitted and that he will spend the rest of his days unmolested among his friends.

The swords of Toledo and Damascus were so popular in the middle-ages that they sold for their weight in gold

Town & Country Cullings.

—Inspector Primrose of the N. W.M.P. was in town on Tuesday.

—It is reported that an Indian shot four deer near McLean last week.

—Miss Dale is at home from Cambridge for the Christmas holidays.

—The Rev. H. S. Akehurst and Mrs. Akehurst, accompanied by Miss Scarlett, have been on a visit to Regina.

—A statement of receipts and disbursements of taxes for the year 1892 will be found in another column.

—There will be divine service at the Presbyterian Church on the 18th inst. at 11 o'clock in the morning, and 7 in the evening.

—A. C. Paterson, of Qu'Appelle, Inspector of weights and measures, paid *The Enterprise* a friendly call yesterday.—*The Enterprise*, Melita.

—Miss McDougall and Miss McNeill, of Regina, who have been spending a week here, left on Monday morning's train. They were visiting Miss McCannel.

—It has been decided by the benches of the Ontario Law Society that ladies may enter for the examinations held by the society, and may practice law in the province.

—Mr. B. F. Paulison, of Port Arthur, who is the possessor of such wealth as to be classed amongst the millionaires, shot himself on Saturday last at Hotel Wanorke, Boston.

—Mrs. Juliette C. Smith, of Toronto, has got a verdict of $4,000 damages against the *Buffalo Express* for libel, it having stated that she had eloped from Toronto with a young man.

—The report is again revived at Ottawa that Vankoughnet, deputy, and Sinclair, chief clerk, of the Indian Department, will be superannuated and succeeded by Fred White and William McGirr.

—G. Jensen, section foreman at Rush Lake, is spending a holiday with his parents at McLean. He is known to many here, having been a considerable period in the employ of the C.P.R. at this point.

—Presents to be put on the Methodist Christmas Tree can be left at the Parsonage. It is requested that parents and friends will use the tree as a medium for the distribution of their presents, and thus lend interest to the entertainment.

—According to dispatches from Ottawa the administration of the North West Mounted Police Department will be in the hands of Ives, president of the Privy Council. The department was formerly administered by Abbott in his capacity as president of the Council.

—Jay Gould has left all his wealth to his family and friends. All the property is trusted to the equal benefit of the children, except that George gets $5,000,000 in addition to his share. The trustees are instructed to devote from holdings to Gould's sisters and brothers $25,000 each, and $2,000 annually.

—Mr. A. M. McLane, returning officer, has issued notices that there will be a meeting of the electors of the Municipality of South Qu'Appelle in McLane's Hall, on Monday, the 26th inst., for the purpose of nominating persons to serve as councillors for the seven wards in the municipality for the ensuing year.

—On Saturday afternoon there was some good sport amongst the foxes. A few gentlemen, accompanied by their dogs, rode off in search of sly Reynard, and returned with no less than three trophies of the chase strapped to the backs of their saddles—two fine foxes and a wolf. The time occupied in securing the animals seemed to be very short, but the run had been hard, judging from hounds, all of which seemed to be possessed of a tired feeling.

—The many Orangemen scattered throughout this district will be glad to hear that a lodge of the L.O.L. was organized at the Schoolhouse, McLean Station, on Saturday last. In addition to those who attended from the immediate vicinity were S. T. Gibson and A. Hollingshead, Qu'Appelle, and the following from Regina: S. Gray, W.M., A. Martin, senr., P.M., A.S.G.L.; E. Hastings, D.M.; A. Martin, junr., D.S.; T. Hiscock, C.D.C.; S. Phillips, A. Hastings. Several of those present gave addresses explanatory of the objects of the society, and the advantages of belonging to it and being brought together by the meetings of the lodges, the speeches of Messrs. Gray and A. Martin being specially appreciated. The officers who will conduct the affairs of the new lodge are J. B. Davis, W.M.; A. Hollingshead, D.M.; J. Stewart, chaplain, — Phillips, financial secretary; James Cowan, recording secretary. Meetings are to be held monthly on the first Wednesday on or before full moon at seven o'clock.

Dr. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

—Mr. W. J. Gould is again in Qu'Appelle. He will remain for some time for the convenience of those who have not already had their likenesses taken.

—Mr A. D. Dickson left on Wednesday morning for a trip east, and is expected to be away some time. Mr. A. I. E. Harvey has come down from Medicine Hat to carry on the business in his absence.

—The *Spectator*, Moosomin's new paper, appeared on the 8th inst., and the initial number is to hand. It is in the four page form (seven columns on each page), and is a neatly printed and carefully compiled newspaper. As to politics, it is the intention of the proprietors "to give an independent support to the Liberal-Conservative Government, reserving the right to differ from their policy should it be in the interests of the North-West to do so."

—Inspector Rothwell was in town on official duty last week. On Thursday and Friday morning he conducted an examination of our school, and in the afternoon the children were jubilant over a half holiday which they were granted as a reward of their labours. The Inspector's report to the Trustees will be found in another column. It is most creditable to both teachers and pupils that the Inspector can put on record in the visitors' book such evidence of advancement as is there contained.

—Bishop Anson, late of Qu'Appelle, has accepted an appointment as warden of St John's hospital, Lichfield, offered him by the Bishop of Lichfield, the Hon. Rt. Rev. Dr. Legge. There is a beautiful chapel attached with a curate provided. The wardenship has been held by Bishop Bromby, formerly Bishop of Tasmania, who has resigned it. Bishop Bromby acted also as assistant Bishop in the diocese, and it is probable that Bishop Anson will take his place in this respect, as Bishop Bromby has gone to reside in another diocese.

—Some time ago, says a Toronto correspondent, the Canadian Pacific Railway gave exporters permission to re-consign grain forwarded to North Bay for orders, to the American seaboard at current through rates for shipping points to New York or Boston. On the 9th inst. the railway notified the Board of Trade that some shippers are taking advantage of this privilege by ordering all grain to North Bay for orders, even when originally intended for exportation. As this entails a delay of cars at North Bay, the company says that if the practice is not stopped they will withdraw the privileges from all exporters.

—Mr. Charles Frederick Travis, of Elkhorn, and Miss Maggie Broley, of Qu'Appelle, were united in the bonds of holy matrimony on Wednesday evening, the 7th inst. The ceremony took place in the Presbyterian Church, Qu'Appelle, Rev. A. Matheson being the presiding minister. The bridesmaids were Miss F. Broley, sister of the bride, and Miss M. Travis, sister of the bridegroom. Mr. W. Wait, of Indian Head, was groomsman. Mr. Norman Broley, cousin of the bride was present, and Mr. and Mrs. Copithorn, of Wide Awake, witnessed the ceremony. The event occasioned a large gathering in addition to the immediate friends of the contracting parties, the church being filled to overflowing. On leaving the church, the wedding party drove to the house of the bride's father, and the happy couple left that night for Winnipeg. They were seen off at the station by a large number of well wishers. Mr. Travis was night operater here for some time before receiving the appointment as station agent at Elkhorn, and is therefore well known here.

MOOSOMIN.

The *Spectator* issued its first number Saturday, and is a newsy and interesting paper.

Mr. White, Q.C., and wife, who have been at Winnipeg visiting returned home Saturday.

The telephones are being rapidly put in all the business places and some private residences in town.

Mr. Abbey has purchased Mr. Perry's livery stable, and is doing a good business.

Senator Balton is in town and will lecture in the Opera Hall Monday evening on free trade.

There will be a carnival at the Skaking Rink December 11th.

BIRTH.

MURPHY—On the 9th inst., at Moosomin, the wife of Sharif Murphy, of a son.

MAPLE GREEN.

A very successful social was held in Maple Green School last Friday evening. A most excellent repast was prepared by the ladies, and a large crowd from various districts was present and seemed to take great delight in testing the festal dainties. After tea a capital programme, which consisted of vocal and instrumental music, readings, recitations and dialogues, was gone through, and the people left for their homes much refreshed after the pleasant evening spent together.

Mr. Wm. Hunt, of Katepwa, paid our town a flying visit last week.

Hunting stray ponies is now the order of the day, in this district.

Our school ground looks much better since the new stable has been erected.

GRENFELL.

The Schoolroom was comfortably filled on the occasion of the debate on the subject "Has the North-West been a success?" Messrs. Richardson and McDonnell were the speakers on the affirmative and Messrs Chisholm and Jones on the negative. After the speakers were through, the chairman gave anyone who wished to speak the opportunity of doing so. The invitation was accepted by several in the audience, and the meeting was finally brought to a close by a vote being taken, which resulted in favor of the affirmtaive, by a majority of four.

Delt Knott was billed to give one of his popular entertainments here last Saturday evening, but he failed to put in an appearance.

If "practice makes perfect" then the entertainment to be given by the Black Diamonds of this place ought to be a big success. As the proceeds are in aid of the St. Michael's Church, they ought to have a bumper house.

INDIAN HEAD.

The first carnival of the season was held in the skating rink on the 9th inst., which proved a grand success. The costumes were very good and well got up. The following are some of the best:—Miss Maggie Brown, The Press; Miss J. Armstrong, Folly; Miss E. Mackay, Tamborine Girl; Miss Ida Boyd, Night; Miss Crawford, Chess; Miss Lizzie Wilkinson, Ghost; Miss E. Lee, Summer; Miss M. Crawford, Normandy Peasant; Miss Maggie Furguson, Nurse; Bessie Johnstone, Night; Mrs. Conn, Nun; Mr. W. F. Johnstone, Life boat man; A. G. Orchard, An Old Lady; Mr. E. Sample, Clown; Mr. G. H. Edgar, Irishman; Mr. R. Mackay, Jester; Mr. D. G. Mackay, Cour de Leon; Mr. P. J. Farbour, Yachtman; Mr. W. M. Crawford, Spanish Bull Fighter; Mr. J. Heffernan, Highlander; Mr. W. Sheppard, R. C. Priest; Mr. A. W. Sherwood, Tennis Player; Mr. H. A. Gordon, Louis Cyr; Mr. G. A. Williams, Negro Girl; Mr. H Campkin, Polish Cavalier; Mr. H. Brooks, The best old woman in the world; Mr. W. Butcher, Negro; Mr. B. Johnstone, Jockey; Mr. A. Dixon, English Dude; Mr. H. Bunting, Old Woman; Mr. W. E. Read, Ft. Qu'Appelle, Cavalier of XVII Century; Mr. A. Mackay, Quaker Lady; Gordon Brown Negro. The prizes were awarded to the following:—Best lady skater, Miss. M. Furguson; best lady costume, Miss J. Armstrong; best girl skater, Miss Bessie Johnstone; best girl costume, Miss E. Mackay; best gent skater, H. H. Campkin; best gent costume, Mr. D. G. Mackay; best boy skater, Mr. G. Brown, best boy costume, Mr. Bert Johnstone; best comic costume, Mr. E. Sample.

It is understood that another carnival will be held shortly; but a change will be made in the programme. All skaters in costume will have free admittance, but no prizes will be given. The ice will be reserved for those in costume till 9 p.m.

AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The *Chronicle* publishes an interview with Dairy Commissioner Robertson, of Canada, concerning the agricultural depression. Low prices and foreign competition had caused the trouble, he said, both in England and Canada. The Dominion had also a progressive fight towards McKinlayism among her people. McKinlayism could not help the English farmers and the revival of protection would not be the expected panacea. The remedy lay in higher education of the farmers in agricultural matters and co-operative methods.

WHITEWOOD.

The most exciting race of the season is to be run on the Whitewood race track on January the 9th, 1893, between George Read's running horse "Niche" and Charles McDougall's "Richard." The track is to be scooped wide enough for the two horses to run. The bet is one hundred dollars a side, one mile heat, best two in three. No doubt this will be an interesting race as both parties are confident that their horse will win. There is over three hundred dollars up now. This will be a race for blood sure.

The machinery for the Whitewood mill arrived this morning. It is expected to be running about the first of February.

Wheat is coming in at the rate of 1,500 bushels a day. From 45 to 48 cents is paid for good samples equal No. 2 hard.

D. Hunter, our popular hotel keeper has been laid up with a cold last week, but is now able to get around again.

OTTAWA, Dec. 9.—The statement that A. F. Eden was endeavoring to get the Dominion Government to hand over the entire control of immigration to a company of which he is manager, is altogether too broad. Eden is manager of the Canadian Homestead company, an influential organization composed of representatives of land and railway and steamship companies, and it is in contemplation to enlist the cooperation of this company in immigration work. By securing the assistance of such an influential organization, the government will bring into play all the forces and means at the command of all steamship and railway companies. The interior department, however, does not propose to abrogate its functione in reference to immigration, but will maintain its entire control of the work, utilizing the Canadian Homestead company as an auxiliary force.

Municipality of South Qu'Appelle

Statement of receipts and disbursements of taxes for the year 1892.

GENERAL FUND.

RECEIPTS.

By Cash in Treasury, Jan. 1st.	$1775.86	
By Cash collected by Treasurer during yea	50.05	—1825.91

DISBURSEMENTS.

To Salaries	$4 0.31	
„ Improvements	897.50	
„ Sayciline	34.95	
„ Health and Charity	2.5 85	
„ Advertising, Printing, and Stationery	80 88	
„ Refunds	102.20	—1751 69
By Balance in Treasury		74.22

MILL BONUS FUND.

RECEIPTS.

By Cash in Treasury, Jan. 1st.	1106.01	
„ „ Collected by Collector	1202.17	
„ „ Collected by Treasurer	32.94	—2341.12

DISBURSEMENTS.

To Interest on Debentures	582.60	
„ Sinking Fund deposited in Bank of Montreal	1726.18	—2308.18
By Balance in Treasury		32.94

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2.	
By Cash Collected	717 41
To Cash paid Trustees	677.64
By Balance in Treasury	39.79
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 39.	
By Cash collected	410.73
To Cash paid Trustees	403 05
By Balance in Treasury	7.68
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 61.	
By Cash collected	74 89
To Cash paid Trustees	72.38
By Balance in Treasury	2.51
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 174.	
By Cash collected	67 25
To Cash paid Trustees	60.00
By Balance in Treasury	7.25

MILL BONUS LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

To Mill Bonus to be paid Imperial Bank in 1904		$10,000.00
By Amounts loaned and secured by School Debentures	1500.00	
„ Sinking Fund deposit in Bank	1726.18	
„ Balance in Treasury	32 94	
To Balance to be collected by 1904	6730 88	
		—— 10,000 00

JNO. R BUNN.
Chairman of Committee on Finance, Assessment and Safety.

Qu'Appelle Station,
December 10th, 1892

Territories Real Property Act.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALEXANDER DUNCAN DICKSON, of the Town of Qu'Appelle, in the Northwest Territories, Advocate, having applied for a Provisional Certificate for the Northwest Quarter of Section number Two (2), in Township number Twenty (20), in Range number Sixteen (16), West of the Second Meridian, in the Provisional District of Assiniboia, in the Northwest Territories of the Dominion of Canada in favor of Albert Josiah Baldwin, and it having been proven to my satisfaction that the original Certificate has been lost or destroyed, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of thirty days from the date hereof the Registrar will issue a Provisional Certificate for the said land in favor of the said Albert Josiah Baldwin.

Dated at Regina, this Twelfth day of December, A.D. 1892.

Signed, GEO. A. MONTGOMERY.
9-12 Registrar.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Those wanting Cabinet Photos may get them taken, till further notice, at the tent pitched on the eastern boundary of the town of Qu'Appelle.

A limited quantity of Farm Produce taken in exchange if cash is not convenient.

Call and see the samples of work made here and in the vicinity.

W. J. GOULD,
PHOTOGRAPHER.

TO LET.

DAVENPORT FARM HOUSE and Log Stables to let for the winter at a low rental.
7 Apply at the PROGRESS Office.

FOR SALE.

ON EASY TERMS, the N.W. ¼, sec. 6. tp. 19, r. 15., also S.E. ¼, sec. 10, tp. 18, r. 16. Both of these properties are situated in well settled districts, in close proximity to churches and schools, not far from the town of Qu'Appelle. For particulars apply.

A. C. PATERSON.
Qu'Appelle.

STRAYED

ON to the premises of Ezra Shaw, Davin, Sec. 28, Tp. 16, R. 16, about three weeks ago, a red STEER a year and a half old. The owner can have it by proving property and paying expenses.

Homestead Regulations

All even numbered sections of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Territories, except 8 and 26, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or other purposes, may be homesteaded by any person who is sole head of a family, or male over eighteen years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one to make entry for him. A fee of $10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry; but for lands which have been occupied an additional fee of $10 is chargeable to meet inspection and cancellation expenses.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

Under the present law homestead duties may be performed in three ways, and on making application for entry the settler must declare under which of the following conditions he elects to hold his land:—

1. Three years' cultivation and residence, during which period the settler may not be absent for more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the entry.

2. Residence for two years and nine months anywhere within two miles of the homestead quarter section, and afterwards actual residence in a habitable house upon the homestead for three months next prior to application for patent. Under this system 10 acres must be broken the first year after entry, 15 additional in the second, and 15 in the third year; 10 acres to be in crop the second year, and 25 acres the third year.

3. The five years' system under which a settler may reside anywhere for the first two years (but must perfect his entry by commencing cultivation within six months after the date thereof,) breaking five acres the first year, cropping these 5 acres and breaking 10 acres additional the second year, and also building a habitable house before the end of the second year. The settler must commence actual residence on the homestead at the expiration of two years from the date of entry, and thereafter reside upon and cultivate his homestead for at least six months in each of the three next succeeding years.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

may be made before the local agent, any homestead inspector, or the intelligence officer at Medicine Hat or Qu'Appelle Station. Before making application for Patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands of his intention to do so.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES

are situated at Qu'Appelle Station and Medicine Hat. Newly arrived immigrants will receive at any of these offices information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officer in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them.

A SECOND HOMESTEAD

may be taken by anyone who has received a homestead patent or a certificate of recommendation countersigned by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands upon application for patent made by him, or had earned title to his first homestead on, or prior to the second day of June 1887.

INFORMATION.

Full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, and copies of these Regulations, as well as those respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the North-West Territories.

A. M. BURGESS,
Dep. Min. of the Interior.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ROYAL MAIL LINES.

Cheapest and quickest route to the Old Country.

		From Halifax.
Sardinian	Allan Line	Dec. 10
Numidian	„	Dec. 24
Parisian	„	Jan. 7
Sardinian	„	Jan. 21
Labrador	Dominion Line	Dec. 3
Vancouver	„	Dec. 17
Sarnia	„	Dec. 31
		From Boston.
Lake Winnipeg	Beaver Line	Dec. 14
Lake Ontario	„	Dec. 28
Lake Superior	„	Jan. 11
Lake Winnipeg	„	Jan. 25
Lake Ontario	„	Feb. 8
		From New York.
State of Nebraska	Allan State Line	Dec. 15
State of California	„	Dec. 29
		From New York.
Britannic	White Star Line	Dec. 7
Majestic	„	Dec. 14
Germanic	„	Dec. 21
Teutonic	„	Dec. 28

Cabin $40, $45, $50, $60, $70, $80, upwards. Intermediate $30. Steerage $20.

Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland, and at specially low rates to all parts of the European Continent. Prepaid passages arranged from all points.

Apply to nearest Railway or Steamship Agent, to

E. W. WARNER, Qu'Appelle.
Or to ROBERT KERR,
General Passenger Agent, Winnipeg.

QU'APPELLE.

The old Blacksmith Shop adjoining R. Johnston's Livery Stable Has been re-opened by

George Shaw,

PRACTICAL

BLACKSMITH

Who is now carrying on the Busines in all its branches.

HORSE SHOEING

Receives Special Attention, and

General Jobbing

Executed on the shortest notice.

FOR SALE.

ON EASY TERMS, adjoining the townsite of Qu'Appelle, the South East Quarter Section 20, Township 18, Range 14, west of first Meridian.

This is a fine property, with good new frame house, 80 acres farmed and 40 acres broken, water convenient, and close to first class schools, college churches, and flouring mill, clear title. For particulars apply to.

A. C. PATERSON.
Qu'Appelle Station, N. W. T.

FOR SALE.

THE EAST HALF SECTION 30. 18. 14. Forty acres broken; a quantity of good poplar timber and an abundant supply of water on the premises. Good frame house 16x18, log stable and granary. One and a quarter miles from Qu'Appelle. For particulars apply to

A. C. PATERSON,
Qu'Appelle Station, N.W.T

ERRORS OF YOUNG AND OLD

Organic Weakness, Failing Memory, Lack of Energy, Physical Decay, positively cured by Hazelton's Vitalizer. Also Nervous Debility, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Ambition, Stunted Development, Loss of Power, Pains in the Back, Night Emissions, Drain in Urine, Seminal Losses, Sleeplessness, Aversion to Society, Excessive Indulgence. Address, enclosing 3 cent stamp for treatise,

J. E. HAZELTON, Graduated Pharmacist, 308 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

IF YOU WANT

EITHER

A Piano or an Organ

Consult Me before Buying.

OVER TEN YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

Prices Low. Terms Easy.

Quality Unsurpassed.

Repairing & Tuning arranged for

Harold Jagger,

QU'APPELLE.

FOR RENT.

HOUSE AND FARM FOR RENT.—Apply, A. C. PATERSON, Qu'Appelle Station.

A. E. WHIFFIN. R. BARNES.

Best Sample Rooms and accommodation in the N.W.T. for $1.50 per day.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,

Qu'Appelle Station, N.W.T.

WHIFFIN & BARNES, Props.

Strictly First Class in every particular.

Bar supplied with best brands of Liquors & Cigars.

PORTER MEETS ALL TRAINS.



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J. P. BEAUCHAMP'S STORE,

QU'APPELLE, N. W. T.

ALSO

A Fine Collection of New Groceries

THE CANADA NORTHWEST LAND CO

(LIMITED.)

Have the option of selecting, under the terms of their agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway,

OVER TWO MILLION ACRES

OF THE FINEST

AGRICULTURAL LANDS

In Manitoba or the North-West Territories,

Which they offer for Sale on EASY TERMS. Payments by Instalments. No cultivation conditions.

Write for particulars of the Company's system of accepting Shares instead of Cash in payment of Lands, by which a considerable saving is effected.

TOWN LOTS

For Sale in all Towns and Villages on main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Brandon and the Rockies.

Coal Lands. Red River Lots.

Maps and other information can be obtained at the offices of the Company.

Winnipeg Office: 339 Main Street.
W. B SCARTH, Land Commissioner.

London Office: 90, Cannon Street, E.C.,
JOHN R. NESBITT. Secretary.

E. W. Warner, Agent at Qu'Appelle.

FOR EVERY KIND OF JOB PRINTING GO TO

THE PROGRESS OFFICE.